

Arlington Advocate.

CHARLES S. PARKER, EDITOR.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 A YEAR.

Vol. XIX.

ARLINGTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1890.

No. 45.

LAMPS.

There are six essential points to a good lamp. It must be in design, perfect in finish, non-leakable, produce the greatest possible light with least expenditure of oil, and be reasonable in price. We know our Lamps fulfil these requirements.



This Banquet Lamp is of finely polished brass, 36 inches high, and has duplex burner. Beautiful muslin, silk fringed shade. A real gem, costing only \$2.49, that will give you splendid service for a lifetime.

Parlor Lamps with delicately colored blase base, hand-decorated shade, lift-out fount, unbreakable chimney, with patent extinguisher, are a real pleasure, and at \$2.69, our price, are not luxuries, but a necessity in every house.

We have lots of patterns and mounts, and can suit a lot or less pocket.

10 cents buys a real cute medium-size hand lamp, fully furnished with chimney and wick. See illustration.

If you have any idea of purchasing any kind of a lamp, you will lose money if you do not write us and let us give you our price for it delivered free at your home.

HOLLANDER, Department Store, BRADSHAW, 616 Washington Street, & FOLSOM'S, BOSTON.

Membrane CURE.

Cure for Consumption!
Cure for Catarrh!
Cure for Coughs!
Cure for Colds!

Fitzgerald's Membrane Cure is the most reliable Remedy ever made known to the public. It is now the leading specific up to this date for the following diseases, namely: Coughs, Colds, Catarrh and Consumption, diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Canker, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Dryness of Throat, Croup, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, and all Pulmonary Diseases and a

Sure Cure for Consumption.

\$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.
Sold by all Druggists.

For Pamphlets and Testimonials, address
MEMBRANE CURE CO.,
170ct 3w Allston, Mass.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of **ARTHUR FREDERICK GOULD**, late of Lexington, in said County, deceased.

GREETING: WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by Edward W. Wetkinson, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him; the executor therein named; and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or securities on his bond pursuant to said will and statute;

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of November next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the **LEXINGTON MINUTE-MAN**, printed at Lexington, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROCK, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

S. H. FOLSOM, Asst. Register.

24oct 3w

WANTED.
Those desiring board will find excellent rooms, (recently furnished) with board; or, those requiring board without room, or rooms without board, can also be accommodated at the residence of **MRS. A. E. FRANKS**, on MAIN ST., nearly opposite Massachusetts House, LEXINGTON, Mass.

31oct 3w

EXPRESS ROUTE FOR SALE.

The subscriber desires to dispose of his express business between Arlington and Boston, on terms and general equipment. Apply to **M. PATTERSON.**

D. F. TRIPP,
Concrete Paving

—AND—
GRAVEL ROOFING.
Residence, Corner of Irving and Granite Sts., 24steply WATERTOWN, Mass.

S. P. PRENTISS,
Teacher of

PIANO, ORGAN AND VIOLIN!
Viols for Sale.

ABEL LAWRENCE,
HARNESS MAKER,
ARLINGTON, MASS.

Next door to Chas. Gott, and opposite Arlington House. Trunks and valises repaired. New work of every description in the best possible manner. Repairing in all its branches attended to.

Arlington Advocate

Swan's Block, Arlington Ave.

Published every Friday afternoon, by
CHARLES S. PARKER,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00. SINGLE COPIES, 5 CTS.

Arlington, November 7, 1890.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Reading Notices, per line, 25 cents
Special Notices, 15 "
Religious and Obituary Notices, per line, 10 "
Ordinary Advertisements, per line, 8 "
Marriages and Deaths—free.

The Political Overturn.

During the last fifteen years this state has witnessed two political overturnings, first in the election of Gov. Gaston and second the election of Gen. Butler, which came a few years later; but never before has there been a land-slide like that of last Tuesday. On the other occasions named the balance of the Republican ticket was elected by large majorities, but last Tuesday's vote gives the successful Republicans the scantiest of narrow margins and the Democratic candidate for Auditor is elected.

To say it was a surprise would mildly express it, because there was no reason for it, and the vote does not express the sober thought or the real principles governing the majority of the people of Massachusetts. Gov. Brackett, one of the best equipped, most honest, straightforward and conscientious men ever occupying that position, is sacrificed without a reason, and largely because of duty well performed.

The overturning in national affairs is more easily understood and is not so strange. Nominations that at least divided the Republican sentiment were made, and with the opening of the canvass the bright young Republican free-traders nominated by the Democrats started upon a round speech making, falsely claiming all sorts of ill to come to the mass of the people from a measure not fully in force, and the vote of last Tuesday is an indication of how easily the masses may be deceived and frightened.

The Mechanics' Fair is now at the high tide of success. The attendance steadily increases and on some days the Exhibition Building, big as it is, is crowded with visitors, excursion trains running from all parts of New England. But this is not surprising, for it is generally admitted that the present fair is in many respects the most brilliant exhibition ever held in New England. With a vast array of machinery, a superb display of manufactured articles, a notable art collection, and concerts by famous bands, there is an aggregate of attractions that would well repay a journey of a thousand miles.

The election of last Tuesday was an important one for the liquor interests, and we shall watch with solicitude the attempt to be made to remove some of the restrictions upon the traffic. The Senate is divided 21 to 19 in favor of the Republicans, and in the House the Republicans have a majority of forty-one. Enough of these are in sympathy with the liquor traffic to combine with the Democrats in anti-temperance legislation.

Nothing more truthful or to the point was ever spoken than this sentence in an interview with Hon. Elijah A. Morse, in regard to the election:—

"Unfortunately the people read the Democratic papers in this State. The Journal is the subscription paper, taken by the old ladies, and the people have to take The Globe and the Herald, to get the news."

A good piano is an article highly prized in every household. Such a piano is the Hallett & Cumston, of Boston. Their pianos are made of the best material by skilled workmen and are in every respect a superior piano.

Among the defeated on Tuesday last was our friend Cox, editor of the Cambridge Press, who was a candidate for the Legislature. He deserved success.

A friend induced me to try Salvation Oil for my rheumatic foot. I used it and the rheumatism is entirely gone. JOHN H. ANDERSON, Baltimore, Md. Positive and unsolicited testimony from every section confirms every claim made for the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

The past week has given us ideal Indian summer weather. November has started out well.

Story of a Sword.

In a single paragraph last week we alluded to the recovery of a sword taken from Capt. Wilson W. Fay, of Arlington, in a battle in front of Petersburg in July, 1864. Believing fuller details will interest our readers, we give the full story, which lack of space prevented last week.

Mr. Fay enlisted in the 95th Regt. New York Vols. at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, and was soon promoted to the rank of sergeant. The Colonel of the regiment failed to sustain any high reputation for courage, unfortunately being sick about the time active operations were likely to occur, and when a movement was started in the regiment to procure him a sword as a testimonial of regard, Sergt. Fay flatly refused to subscribe.

In the battle of Antietam, Major Pye was in command of the 95th N. Y., its colonel again being conveniently absent in the hospital, and for bravery on the field, Sergt. Fay was named for promotion and an application sent to Gov. Seymour, of N. Y. On the return of the colonel (after the fighting) he learned of the nomination for promotion, and immediately wrote to Gov. Seymour, protesting against Sergt. Fay's promotion, as he was a "—abolitionist," etc., and the promotion never came.

In looking over the correspondence in the New York Adjt. Genl's office, Col. Frank Howe came across this letter, and as Gov. Andrew was busy at that time enlisting colored men for the service, and seeking for brave and competent men to serve as officers, he immediately issued a commission to Sergt. Fay, naming him as first lieutenant of the 56th Mass. Vols. His discharge from the 95th N. Y. V. quickly followed, and soon after Lieut. Fay reported in Boston for muster in. His promotion to captain followed immediately afterwards, and to show her appreciation of the honor, Capt. Fay's mother presented him with a fine regulation sword and belongings, the weapon being marked

CAPT. WILSON W. FAY,
56th Mass. Regt.,
From His Mother.

The 56th participated in the assault on the "Burnside Mine" in front of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864, Capt. Fay at that time being in command of a portion of the regiment, and in the disaster which followed the grand success at the outset, his portion of the regiment being surrounded he was obliged to surrender, and delivered his sword to the officer in command of the rebel forces.

During the last session of Congress Congressman O'Neill, of Boston, was conversing with a North Carolina representative, and in the course of conversation stated that a former officer of the rebel army had some time ago advertised for a Wilson W. Fay, to claim and recover a sword captured in front of Petersburg; O'Neill suggested that possibly Sergt-at-Arms Holmes might give information, and an interview with him discovered that Holmes and Fay were prisoners together at Columbus, the acquaintance then formed had been continued, and he knew all about his address and other circumstances. When Congressman O'Neill returned to Boston, he called on Capt. Fay and told him of the advertisement. A correspondence was at once opened between Capt. Fay and the holder of the sword, and last week the sword, surrendered twenty-six years ago, was returned to Capt. Fay accompanied with the following letter:—

MR. PROSPECT, N. C., Oct. 24, 1890.
Captain Wilson W. Fay.
Dear Sir, Yours of the 2d to hand, and was glad to know that you had learned as to the whereabouts of your sword. When I came home from the war, intended to keep it as long as I should live, but a few months ago, while thinking over it, decided to advertise, knowing that if you were still living you would be glad to get the sword, and should you not be living, some of your relatives would like to get it.

I have had your sword in my possession ever since it was captured at the time stated in my advertisement. Now as to your rewarding me for my trouble, I leave the matter entirely with you.

Yours truly,
B. F. RICHARDSON.
P. S.—I express your sword to-day. Am glad to know that your are living, and hope you will get your sword.

Very naturally the weapon has an increased value from the circumstance of surrounding and attending its return, and will ever be a valued and cherished reminder of other times.

As winter draws near the subject of Lamps is often discussed. A good lamp is a household blessing, and a poor one often proves a curse to its owner. There is an advertisement headed "Lamps" in this paper which contains instruction with timely information on this important subject, and we advise a careful reading of it by our readers.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the Mass. Christian Endeavor Union,
Peoples' M. E. Church, Boston,
Oct. 29, and 30, 1890.

The Peoples' church could never have looked prettier than it did Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 29th, as we, tired of rain and mud, entered it. Its organ and balconies were draped with the National colors, and "Christian Endeavor" shone fourth in all the glory of our mottoes. The gas light reflected the gilt of the great C. E. on the organ and shone on the words of our motto:

"One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye, are brethren."

On one side the words, "As for me, as much as in me is, I am ready," and on the other again the words of the motto greeted us. On both ends of the balcony were the words, "For Christ and the Church," and "We are laborers together with God." In front of the pulpit was our "banner of badges," which went all the way to St. Louis and back, this summer. We counted 325 different badges on this beautiful banner.

At two o'clock the church was filled and fifteen hundred voices joined in singing "Ouward Christian Soldiers," followed by reading from John's Gospel by Mr. Wm. Shaw. Then came the appointment of committees.

Mr. F. T. Knight, pres. of Boston local union, saluted us in their name. He said, "Coming from all parts of the great Commonwealth, as you do, ye bring to the people of Boston and vicinity an enthusiasm, by the knowledge that you are all marching in the way with us." Dr. Green, pastor of the church, followed with salutations from the church. He compared us with the organ saying, "The Christian Endeavor Society should be like a perfect organ, with all its pipes and keys ready. There are some Christians in our churches who are without pipes, the keys are all there; why, bless you, they are orthodox enough, but the pipes are not there. The Christian Endeavor pipes are its committees and we want all the pipes in good order."

Dr. Hamilton, in his salutation in behalf of the State Union, told us that "Moral power in Christian people weighs far more than military power in armies."

From the report of the different district secretaries we see that the societies of Mass. are rapidly gaining in strength and knowledge. Middlesex Union has 111 societies, 4545 active and 1729 associate members, 3571, members of churches, and 478 joined to churches in the past year.

Gen. Sect. Mr. Baer was enthusiastically received by his friends. He told us of 700,000 members and 12,000 societies, representing 22 denominations.

As the day was so disagreeable, His Excellency Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett, came to us, instead of our going to him. Mr. Mills, Pres. of the State Union, addressed him and made the motion that His Excellency should be made an Honorary member of our Union. The vote was unanimous and the badge was pinned to Gov. Brackett's coat.

So ended the first session of the 5th annual convention of Mass.

THURSDAY, A. M.

Will any one present at that meeting ever forget it? Never! The influence of those prayers, those words, those songs, must go with us all through life. It would take too much time to tell of all the beautiful and helpful things that happened and were said during that second, wonderful day. How every seat was taken and the Presbyterian church across the way opened its doors for the thousand who were turned away.

I am sure we will all be more careful of our "good looks," our "body," our "brain" and our "soul." We will try to not "chev talk" and will stop boasting. We will have our "hands" ready as well as our "voices, lungs, eyes and ears." Don't let us forget the "handshaking circle" nor try to be "awfully stylish."

From the addresses I gleaned the following gems:—"Remember we are related to all good things in heaven above and in earth beneath, and nothing is too good for us, if rightly bestowed and rightly appreciated." "We are a living, loyal right hand for our pastors." "If you want your meeting a success remember, 1, fill the front seats; 2, be always there; 3, sing; 4, pray; 5, visit shut-in members. Accept your commission with a hearty 'I am ready.'" "Thank God we are 'swarming like bees' all over this glorious earth." "Don't get discouraged; it isn't worth while." "Examples are contagious and we can't get vaccinated against them." "Don't let us have idle words; and oh, don't let us have 'idle silence.'" "Let us borrow all the trouble of others, we can. Don't forget you must also 'exhale.'" "Remember, 'Nearest my Saviour, nearest others.'" "Whatever you do, whatever you say, be



THE ONLY
Perfect Substitute
for Mother's Milk.
INVALUABLE
IN CHOLERA INFANTUM
AND TEething.
A Quickly Assimilated Food
FOR DYSPPEPTICS,
CONSUMPTIVES,
CONVALESCENTS.
A PERFECT NUTRIMENT
IN ALL WASTING DISEASES.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
KEEPS IN ALL CLIMATES.
SEND for our book, "THE CARE
AND FEEDING OF IN-
FANTS," mailed free to any address.
Doliver-Goodale Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.
Jan3leowly

ROUGH PINE BOARDS
FOR
Celery Pits and Fences.
GEO. W. CALE, Lumber,
336 MAIN STREET, CORNER PORTLAND STREET,
CAMBRIDGEPORT.
TELEPHONE.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
The talent for seizing at once upon the best points of a sitter is essential to the success of a photographer no less than to that of a portrait-painter, and the lack of it accounts for the failures of pictures which, though they may have all mechanical advantages, want taste of arrangement. The manager of Pach's photograph studio in Cambridge, Mr. H. Wm. Tupper, has had an experience in the practice of his art such as few have been privileged to obtain. For a period of 16 years he was brought in frequent contact with Hunt, Fuller, Porter, Rouse, Munzig, and other Boston artists, and having a natural taste for art, became thoroughly imbued with the ideas of these painters. Their influence has naturally done much for the excellence of his work, especially in regard to the lighting of the picture and the posing of subjects, so as to give that view which combines the best aspect of the face with its most characteristic expression.

In earnest. "Don't get into cliques at your socials." "Let every day be marked by something done; give your best and do your best." "Remember the 'Eagle'; don't let him die. Be very careful of 'His Name.'"

I am sure we felt the union in Christ when we received the greetings telegraphed us from the 20,000 Iowan's and the Montreal Union answered by the 75,000 Mass. members; also the greetings from New York's 2358 delegates, Wis., N. J., Mich. and Ont. Can we imagine that army which our "St. Francis" told us we belonged to? If four abreast, passing at the rate of 15,000 an hour, it would take 50 hours—two days and two nights, to pass a given place.

"Christ for the world we sing, the world to Christ we bring," for are we not all ready and willing? Can we not repeat with our whole hearts those beautiful lines that young lady said at St. Louis.

"I will go where you want me to go, Lord,
Over mountain, or plain, or sea,
I will say what you want me to say, Lord,
I will be what you want me to be."

No, none of us will ever forget this convention and the face of our dear president and president elect. We have parted "till we meet again," which I am sure we all hope to do next year at Springfield, but we are all sure that if it is not there, we will "meet again at Jesus feet."

HANCOCK Y. P. S. C. E.
Lexington, Oct. 31, 1890

Marriages.

In Arlington, Nov. 5, by Rev. Thos. H. Shahan, David Murphy, of Boston, and Ellen Crowley, of Arlington.

In Arlington, Nov. 5, by Rev. Thos. H. Shahan, John J. Coyle, of Hyde Park, and Nellie M. McCarthy, of Arlington.

In Arlington, Nov. 2, by Rev. Thos. H. Shahan, James Daily and Mary McCormick, all of Arlington.

In Arlington, Oct. 22, by Rev. Thos. H. Shahan, James McGarry and Eva Buckley, all of Arlington.

Deaths.

In Arlington, Nov. 3, John Mathews, aged 83 years, 27 days.

In Lexington, Nov. 1, Isaac T. Snow, aged 57 years, 10 months, 5 days.

In Lexington, Nov. 2, Angelina, wife of William E. Hammond, aged 39 years.

In Lexington, Nov. 4, Emma Reed, wife of E. J. B. Nourse, aged 28 years, 1 month, 23 days.

In Westboro, Oct. 30, Miss Emily Cady, sister of the late Rev. D. E. Cady, aged 83 years, 9 months, 16 days.

In Cambridge, Nov. 3, Mrs. Julia, wife of late Joseph Converse, formerly of Arlington, aged 71 years, 11 months, 23 days.

In Lexington, Oct. 26, Ellen A. Stone, aged 73 years, 7 months, 7 days.

In Lexington, Oct. 23, David Adams, aged 78 years, 8 months.

Special Notices.

BANK MEETING.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Arlington Co-operative Bank, of Arlington, Mass., for the election of officers and the transaction of any business that may properly come before said meeting, will be held in the Town Hall building, Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, 1890, at 7.30 o'clock.

R. WALTER HILLIARD, Secretary.

A Thrifty Government.
There is soon to be an examination in Washington of candidates for the position of Russian translator of the war department. The candidate is expected to have command of the Russian, German, Italian and Spanish languages, of letter writing and of medical nomenclature. The salary is \$1,000 a year. It is a great thing to be educated.—Detroit Free Press.

WEIGHING PARTY.

A novel and interesting affair, full of fun and surprises,
AND A
DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL
Entertainment

(MRS. M. E. KNOWLES, Reader.)
Will be given in
GRAND ARMY HALL,
ARLINGTON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1890,
For benefit of Building Fund, Arlington W. R. C.

HALLETT & CUMSTON

Have a beautiful assortment of Upright Pianos, in a great variety of figured woods, such as English oak, mahogany, blister walnut and magnolia. They sell on easy monthly installments, as well as for cash, and will take second hand pianos, of any manufacture, in exchange. They have also a large number of entirely new pianos to rent. Please call and examine before buying elsewhere.

200 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

MRS. S. E. BERRY, MILLINER,
Co. Arlington Avenue and Jason Street, IN THE OLD JASON RUSSELL HOME.

Will do work as desired at her home and will guarantee satisfaction. Material procured if desired.

LARGE SQUARE FRONT ROOM
on Arlington Avenue, furnished or unfurnished, will be let to desirable parties, without board. Address Box 360, Arlington Post Office.

LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING.

Miss Wells will reopen her classes in Oil Painting in Arlington, this month. For further particulars address **MISS WELLS**, 5 Bigelow St., Cambridge.

LOST.—A brindle Terrier Bulldog marked with white on the face; had on a collar marked G. E. STORER. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to G. W. STORER, Jason St., Arlington.

THIS bird has nothing to do with this ad. except to attract attention. Send me your address for descriptive circulars of the **NEW BOSTON GEESE** and **SACKS**, also my Catalogue of Home for Sportsmen.
CAPT. E. D. SEAN,
BOX 46 ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.

\$10.00 IN CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Which Are Within the Reach of All Classes in This Town.
The Grand Christmas Voting Carnival in the BOSTON DAILY GLOBE offers Christmas gifts to be given by vote to the most popular phileman, drum company, letter carrier, militia company, mechanic, school teacher, salesman, saleswoman, newsman, wage-earner and railroad employee in New England. The list comprises \$10,000 in gifts, including a \$2,000 house, and offers one of the most popular programs devised. If you are alive some one in this town may secure one or more of the gifts. Get the DAILY GLOBE at once and see what is offered.

Summer in the Heart.
Springtime may lose its freshest tints,
And autumn leaves their gold,
The bitter blast and snowy wreath
May sweep across the world;
But the years are full of splendors
That never will depart:
For they shed eternal fragrance
When there's Summer in the Heart.
The shadows linger on the earth,
The sunbeams hide away,
The sad mists fold their chill-white hands
About the face of day;
The tumult and the rush of life
Sound aye in street and mart;
But they cannot drown life's music
When there's Summer in the Heart.
The city towers are crumbling fast,
And totter to their fall;
The ivied castle on the height
Shows many a ruined wall;
But men build eternal dwellings
With strange and wondrous art,
They are shrines for the Immortals
When there's Summer in the Heart.
—David Atten in New York Observer.

A CUP OF COLD WATER.

Miss Hunter was that unfortunate person, a poor relation. That meant she was in a state of constant "snub." It meant also that while she was a most useful person in the household, doing the odds and ends which no hired servant could do, filling all the gaps, she was regarded as an object of charity, and her cousins took great credit to themselves because they kept her. Moreover it meant that she, a refined woman, born and bred a lady must forever repress her opinions; mustn't have any, in fact, if she could help it. It requires a "meek and quiet spirit" to live such a life; fortunately, Miss Hunter had that. Every morning she asked for strength for the day, every evening she thanked God for the answered prayer.

Spiritless? No; not so—rather held steady while bearing the daily cross.

Why didn't she do something else? Well, she couldn't. That is the sorrowful part in the lives of elderly single women at the present day. They cannot teach; they know little of the new gramming methods. Typewriting or stenography? The unaccustomed fingers are not fleet enough for such work. In all trades and occupations the young women crowd them out. Thus it is that many live just such lives as Miss Hunter did—lives where every day they are made to feel their dependence. They are the women who have seen better days; who took care of father and mother, while the brothers and sisters married and went to homes of their own. I think when the roll-call of martyrs has been read, next to them, perhaps equal to them, will come this long list of saints.

One of Miss Hunter's great troubles was the fact that she could do so little for others. Money was to her almost the unknown quantity. She read of the great enterprises wrought out by religion and philanthropy with real grief that she could not add so much as a dollar to help them on.

It happened one day in November she sat alone in the cheerful library. The family were all away for a few days, only the servants remaining in the house with her. Outside was a drizzling, hopeless rain, and the cold was of that damp, penetrating character which chills to the bone. Inside were books, and soft rugs, and pretty hangings, and a blazing fire on the hearth, every token of luxurious ease. It was something, she thought, to be housed in such weather, something to be in the midst of luxury, if not of it.

A ring at the door roused her from the unwonted reverie; it was not so often that she was mistress of her own time, and she grudging an interruption. The housemaid did not answer the bell; a servant soon understands the position of things. She knew the meek spinster would make no complaints, nor would they be heeded if she did.

Miss Hunter waited a moment, then crossed the hall and opened the door. There stood a pale young woman with a baby in her arms. No umbrella, very few wrappings to protect them from the weather, but a glance showed that those few had been originally of good texture. How pinched and cold the woman looked, as with downcast eyes she asked for help. Miss Hunter noticed what a sweet tone her voice had, a true sound, it was not the voice of an impostor.

She never felt her own poverty more keenly, her own powerlessness to help. She had no money to give, the food was not hers, and it was an inflexible rule of the house "not to feed tramps." She hesitated an instant, then a quick thought came—"I may at least give her a cup of cold water." So she said, "Won't you sit down in the hall and take a glass of water?" and she poured one from the silver near by.

The girl—for she was not much more—sank into the offered seat and burst into tears. "I have walked the city all this day," she said, "and you

are the first person who has spoken a kind word to me, or asked me to sit down."

They talked for a few minutes through Miss Hunter was in dread lest a servant should appear upon the scene, and afterward report the unusual proceeding. She told the stranger that she would gladly do more for her, and made a little explanation of the cause of her inability. She tried, too, to give some words of divine comfort to one who seemed in such sore need. The woman was evidently grateful, but reticent, declining to tell anything about herself. After resting for a quarter of an hour she started out once more, saying with emphasis: "I shall never forget you and the cup of cold water."

As for Miss Hunter, she could only go back regretfully to her seat by the fire, thinking with penitence how often she had been tempted to repine at her own privations, and wishing again and again that she could do something more than to pray for this wanderer.

In a week the household returned. The one little experience was put away under the lock and key, which guarded so much of the humble cousin's real life.

The years went by with no especial change except that Miss Hunter grew older, and as a consequence a trifle more infirm. When people are sixty they certainly have a right to have aches and twinges. But it is so natural to judge other people by ourselves, instead of putting ourselves in their places. What a harsh judgment it often is. If we are strong we have sympathy with weakness, if we never suffer from nervousness we say others might throw it off if they would. Especially if heart love is wanting we cease to be charitable. In this case heart love was wanting. The cousins couldn't see why Jane should look so down, she had an easy life and every comfort," thanks to them. And so no burden was lightened, nor tenderness wasted, since no word of complaint escaped the pale lips.

Miss Hunter had not many correspondents, and she looked with some surprise at a letter which bore the Boston postmark. She turned it over, examined the seal with the capital "D" on it, examined anew the unknown handwriting as all women do in similar circumstances, and at last proceeded to the reasonable act of opening it. A glance at the signature showed an unfamiliar name, "Amelia Dalton." After all these preliminaries were gone through with, she turned to the beginning and read:

"My dear Miss Hunter:—You will read this letter with surprise, but I trust with pleasure. Do you remember one day in November, ten years ago, a young woman with a child asked you for aid, and you gave her a cup of cold water? You said it was all you could do, and the tears were in your eyes because it was such a little thing, but it meant a great deal to her. Let me briefly tell you her history. As a girl she had romantic notions, and fell in love with an unworthy fellow. Her parents disapproved, and she ran away to be married. After that, life was soon sad enough. When you saw her, the husband had deserted her, but she was still too proud to seek her parents. Your kindness touched her deeply and brought so vividly to her mind the loving hearts at home, that she resolved to go back to her father and mother. No need to tell of the weary struggle to reach them, but they took her back with such gladness as those only know who have suffered long suspense.

"When she left you on that cold day she noticed the number of the house and the name of the street. Since then she has, from time to time, made inquiries concerning you, being loath to lose sight of one who had been such a blessing to her. Now her father and mother have both passed away; the husband will never claim her, for he too is dead. She asks that you will come, and help her to make a home, help her to train her child.

"Yes, dear Miss Hunter, come to me if possible, come as an added kindness. I have loved you all these years, and I will love you to the end.

"Faithfully,
"AMELIA DALTON."

Love! that is what these lonely people need and what they so often lack. Give a woman a sense of being appreciated, a knowledge that she is necessary to some one, and she bears life joyfully. There is no unkindness so unkind as that which denies her this boon.

Miss Hunter would not have believed her spirits could rebound as they did. The letter inspired her, it gave her courage and independence to meet the difficulties of departure.

And oh! the blessed sense of rest and at-homeness when Amelia Dalton welcomed her, insisting she should take the mother-place, and pour the tea.

The cup of cold water had received its reward.—[New York Observer.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

There is talk about one or two English gun vessels being adapted for the use of captive balloons at sea.

According to Dr. Alfred Carpenter, of 721,000 children born in England in 1888, 130,000 died before the close of the year.

Observations at the Berlin postoffice show that underground wires are much less liable than overhead lines to disturbance on account of magnetic storms.

It is said that the hop vine is the best substitute for rags in the manufacture of paper. The vine pulp possesses great length, strength, flexibility, and delicacy.

It has been calculated that it would be possible to take from a section of the River Negro lakes, occupying about nine square leagues, upward of two millions of tons of salt.

An inventor is trying to prevent railway collisions by constructing an apparatus that will give warning to locomotive engineers when their trains get too near one to the other.

It has been suggested that the phonograph shall be used as a cash register. Every sum the cashier receives might be called in the phonograph, and then recorded as a check on the accounts.

The tired sensation of the optic nerve experienced by those using the electric light is said to be due to the fact that the luminous waves are of great intensity, and not to a preponderance of violet chemical rays.

Relief from the buzzing and interruptions which try the patience of persons using telephones is promised by a system now being tested at Providence, R. I. Two wires are used, one of copper, the other of iron, and it is claimed that the liability of induction is removed entirely.

A Berlin firm recently communicated to the Hygienic Institute of that city a method of killing germs in milk by means of steam. Milk treated in this way will not become sour as long as the bottle remains sealed, and children using it will incur no danger of scarlet or typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc.

One of the points especially noted by military observers during the recent maneuvers abroad, where smokeless powder was used, was that in a clear atmosphere, unobserved by the smoke of battle, all bright accoutrements were seen at a great distance, thus betraying the positions of the various bodies of troops.

What is the apparent size of the disk of the sun or moon seen with the naked eye? Most people estimate it at from three inches in diameter to the size of a soup plate. An investigator says that at a distance of ten feet a silver quarter dollar would conceal the disk of the sun or moon, as would a buckshot about a quarter of an inch in diameter.

In photographing projectiles in motion no results of any importance are obtained till the velocity of the shot exceeds that of sound. But at higher speeds a wave of compression is found preceding the bullet in its flight. The shape of this wave is a hyperboloid of revolution, with the apex some distance in front of the shot. Behind the projectile there is a conical wave formed, the angle of which is less the greater the velocity.

Ermine's Lost Prestige.

Ermine, the "minever" of heraldry, has been so hardly pressed by the white lambs of late that it has lost much of its old prestige. Its sleek, caty look is against it with those who like the furry furs. It is so tiny an animal that 746 skins were once used to line one coat. It is yellow-brown in summer, white in winter, with the tip of the tail black. The tail tips are inserted in the white fur in many garments, universally so in former years, when it was the royal fur; at present it is often made up in pure white. Sometimes the paws of the Astrakhan are used instead of the ermine tail tips. The ermine is found in Siberia, where it is killed by the sable, in Northern Lapland and similar localities.

Another Northern fur, and a very rare and expensive one, is the silver fox, a single little skin selling at \$100. The blue or arctic fox has long fur, soft and thick, of a gray slate color tinged with blue. The adults are sometimes white. The "white fox" of recent commerce is oftentimes the red fox bleached. "There is perhaps one white fox in a thousand," says a furrier. Russian and Chinese noblemen pay a high price for the black or silver fox. The heavy red and gray fur of the prairie fox of Central North America is the basis of most of the fox fur of the market.—[New York Times.

QUEER FOOD.

Curious Dishes That Are Eaten by Various Nations.

Elephant Foot a Luxury and Monkey Stew Palatable.

Seaweed is eaten on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland in vast quantities, and though unpalatable and flavorless, it is at times the chief food of some of the poorest. When dry, it is richer than oatmeal or Indian corn in nitrogenous constituents, and takes rank among the most nutritious of vegetable foods.

The lion is eaten by some African races, although its flesh is in small favor with them, while the Zulus find carrion to their so much to their liking that they apply to food teeming with large colonies of grubs the comprehensive word "ubornu," which signifies in their uncouth jargon "great happiness."

David Livingstone tells us that the aboriginal Australians and the Hottentots prefer the intestines of animals, and he adds that "it is curious that this is the part which wild animals always begin with, and that is the first choice of our men." The hippopotamus is another favorite meat of the Africans when they catch it. Its flesh, when young, is tender and palatable, but it becomes very coarse and unpleasant with advanced years. The Abyssinians find the rhinoceros much to their liking, so they do the elephant, which is also eaten in Sumatra.

Dr. Livingstone speaks of elephant's foot as excellent. Elephant's tongue and trunk are also good, and, after long simmering, much resemble the humps of a buffalo and the tongue of an ox; but all the other meat is tough, and from its peculiar flavor to be eaten only by a hungry man. The elephants eaten during the siege of Paris were said to be a great success, and the liver was pronounced finer than that of any goose or duck.

The people of Zanzibar should stand high for the comprehensive character of their cuisine. Among other delicacies are small monkeys and fruit-eating bats. Locusts are relished by the Bedouins of Mesopotamia and some other Eastern tribes; they are placed on strings and often on journeys with bitter and unleavened bread.

To live on locusts and wild honey conveys a more accurate picture of extreme poverty and frugality to a traveler in the East than to any one else. Locusts, however, are not always cooked; sometimes they are eaten fresh. They are said to have a strong vegetable taste, the flavor largely depending, as might be expected, on the plants on which they have been feeding. Dr. Livingstone considered them palatable when roasted.

Some of the savage tribes of South America are accused of eating everything that by any possibility will support human life. Humboldt saw children draw enormous centipedes from their holes and crunch them between their teeth, but insects and their larvae are favorite food in many parts of the world. In the West Indies a large caterpillar, found on the palm tree, is reckoned a great delicacy.

The Chinese prefer stale to fresh eggs, and the pariahs of Hindoostan fight greedily with the dogs and jackals for putrid carrion. They would relish the roussette, a kind of bat plentiful in Java, which the natives value; but, although its flesh is white, delicate and tender, it generally smells strongly of musk. The Nagus also eat raw meat.

Among the Greenlanders and the Esquimaux the seal is an important food, and, in spite of being coarse and oily, was formerly eaten in England. The porpoise was also an English dish, and its liver is, when fried, still relished by sailors. Arctic explorers have found the walrus very palatable, and it is largely consumed by the Esquimaux.

The Japanese, New Zealanders and Western Australians consider the whale good eating, and the Esquimaux highly approve of blubber, and get through with enormous quantities. The crocodile is greedily devoured by the natives of certain districts of Africa. Its eggs in taste resemble hen's eggs, with perhaps a smack of custard.

The kroomen out on the African coast—huge, great hulking black men they are, who could eat anything—used to rejoice in monkey stew, thickened with monkey nuts, sometimes called peanuts or ground-nuts.—[New York Journal.

Two Points or View.

Benedict—A baby asleep always makes me think of heaven.

Bachelor—It always makes me think what a blessed thing sleep is.

The Japanese as Metal Workers.

The Japanese are past masters in the treatment of alloys both in texture and color, and no better guides exist. They achieve their grand results by the simplest means—a judicious blending of various metals, inlaying and pickling. Copper is the basis of their chief alloys, and by incorporating with it certain proportions of gold and silver they obtain remarkable results in color through the pickling process.

But not only do they get striking effects from their alloys and pickling—their mode of working up the metals is a thing to be studied. For instance, they will take six or seven plates of different metals and alloys, weld them together, and then by drilling, punching up and filing, get a surface in which all the metals show in a manner which is truly wonderful. By the range of tints at their command they can work out on a metal surface scenes of animal life, landscapes, etc., with effect never dreamt of by metal workers in the Western world.

Among some examples recently shown in England was a knife handle on which was a representation of a duck dipping its head under the water of a stream on which it was swimming, the arrangement of the different alloys by which it was composed and the pickling being so well arranged that the neck of the duck was seen as under the water when the handle was held in a certain light. Another example was a sword-hilt on which some minnows not more than one-sixteenth of an inch in length, and each having a pair of gold eyes, were swimming up a gray stream, the effect of their being actually below the surface of the water being suggested with marvelous skill. Imitations of wood grain and marbles were also shown.—[Jewellers' Review.

Grim Conscience.

"That fellow's a tough!"

"Yes."

"He'd hold you up at night!"

"I believe it."

"He'd rob your house!"

"I think he would."

"Then why did you give him a quarter?"

The above conversation occurred between two gentlemen standing on the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street.

"I'll tell you why," said the one who had promptly handed out the piece of silver when "struck" for lodgings money. "One day two or three years ago I was down on Canal street. A tough-looking chap asked me for money, and I not only refused but threatened to have him arrested.

"I didn't exactly mean it, but he thought that I did, and in his hurry to get away he ran in front of a big truck team, and was knocked down and run over. The wheel crushed his hips, and he didn't live over ten minutes. I helped carry him to the walk, and I'm telling you straight when I say that he kept his eyes straight on mine until they closed in death. There was that in his look which made me feel contemptible compared to a worm, and for the next month it seemed to me that everybody in New York looked upon me as worse than a murderer. That man died blaming me for his death, and I'd have given five hundred to see him live. That's why I come down whenever I'm struck; and if I hadn't but half a dollar on earth I'd divide it if called upon."—[New York Sun.

A Word About Scallops.

A scallop shell is in shape not unlike that of a small clam, although the shells of the former are flatter and very fragile. Each shell is regularly pectinated or fluted from back to edge. The outer surface of the shell is ash colored, and the inner faces are covered with a delicate coating of pink mother of pearl.

The only edible part of a scallop is a muscle, larger but like in appearance to the oyster muscle, commonly called "the eye." The muscle when taken from the scallop is about as large as a pigeon egg and of a fishy whiteness. All other parts of the scallop are watery and insipid. This refuse still retains its reputation as a bait for all kinds of fish.

The scallop is a graceful and rapid swimmer, and is not affixed to ground or stone or log like the oyster. When resting he drops in the sea weed, but never seeks the bottom like other shellfish. When swimming the scallop opens his shells until they look like a pair of wings, and closes them again with lightning rapidity. As this double motion is made more than a hundred times a minute some idea of the scallop's amazing evolutions may be had. It is the most restless and voracious shellfish. In search of animalcule, its food, the scallop is untiring, and is on the move night and day.—[New York Herald.

Endurance.

How much the heart may bear, and yet not break!

How much the flesh may suffer and not die!

I question much if any pain or ache Of soul or body brings our end more nigh.

Death chooses his own time; till that is worn All evils may be borne.

We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's knife,
Each nerve recoiling from the cruel steel,
Whose edge seems searching for the quivering life;

Yet to our sense the bitter pangs reveal That still, although the trembling flesh be torn,
This, also, can be borne.

We see a sorrow rising in our way,
And try to flee from the approaching ill,
We seek some small escape—we weep and pray.

But when the blow falls, then our hearts are still—
Not that the pain is of its sharpness born,
But think it must be borne.

We wind our life about another life,
We hold it closer, dearer than our own;
Anon it faints and falls in deadly strife,
Leaving us stunned, and stricken, and alone;

But ah! we do not die with those we mourn,
This, also, can be borne.

Behold, we live through all things, famine, thirst,
Bereavement, pain; all grief and misery,
All woe and sorrow; life inflicts its worst
On soul and body, but we cannot die,
Though we be sick, and tired, and faint, and worn;
Lo! all things can be borne.

HUMOROUS.

Lumbermen and mariners keep a log book.

No man is as good at home as his picture looks in a neighbor's album.

If one cannot go to sleep, why not wait patiently for sleep to come to him.

The finest young ladies' seminary in this country is noted for its miss-management.

No matter how deaf a man may be elsewhere, he can always have a hearing in court.

Potts—I can tell plush from seal two blocks away. Watts—How? Potts—By the way the wearer carries her head.

If I'm not a little more careful, said the hen as she discovered a china egg in her nest, I shall be laying bricks next.

Philanthropist—I suppose this laziness is bred in you fellows. Tramp—Not by a big sight. I'm as empty as a vacuum.

Mrs. Wrangle—If you keep on staying out so late you'll kill yourself. Mr. Wrangle—Then I'll still be your late husband.

"Ten dimes make one dollar," said the schoolmaster. "Now go on, sir. Ten dollars make one—what?" "They make one mighty glad these times."

"Father," said the young man who had been severely lectured, "I have done my best." "Yes," said the old gentleman, "when I think of your facility in the line of blunders I am disposed to conclude that you have. You have done nothing."

"I see," said a man entering a caterer's establishment, "that your advertising weddings furnished." "Yes, sir," replied the caterer briskly. "I wish you would send a couple to my house right away. I've two daughters I'd like to get off my hands."

Malaga Grapes.

The Malaga grape is large, crisp and delicious, and is now a special favorite since the physicians were prescribing it last Winter as the thing that could be eaten by sufferers from the grip. The consumption of the fruit in this country has increased 100 per cent. in the last ten years. But supplies are limited. From a small province only of Malaga are the grapes shipped. They are of such a tender nature that they can be shipped only in September, when the fruit is first ripe, and a few thousand barrels is the limit of American shipments. Spain, however, sends to this country large quantities of grapes which are called Malagas.

The Spanish fruit is white in color and has astonishing tenacity of life. The grapes begin to ripen about the middle of August and are usually harvested by October 1. The bunches, when plucked from the vines, are piled in ventilated places to a depth of two or three feet and allowed to "sweat" for a couple of days; this is to toughen the skins. They are then packed in barrels between layers of cork dust, and will keep in that condition for a long time—indeed, for a year. Last year 140,000 barrels, or about 2,800,000 pounds of these grapes came to America, and prices for them ranged very high. At least 200,000 barrels are expected to arrive in New York this year and the demand at high prices, will also be active.—[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FASHION'S UNWRITTEN LAW.

By one of fashion's unwritten laws young girls are forbidden the small masked veils worn by their mammae and older sisters. They are not supposed to keep love locks in place or need to soften slight facial blemishes. If a veil is required for protection, let it be of sewing silk or some dark colored tissue, with a strict avoidance of the dotted tulle and figured nets affected by their elders. — [Chicago Herald.

BODICES LACED IN THE BACK.

The fashion of wearing frocks with the bodices laced in the back is growing more and more popular, despite its inconvenience to the woman who has no maid to do it up and to undo it for her. Like nearly everything else which is put forward as a novelty this is in reality only a revival. It is a style which has recurred from time to time, and in fact has never wholly disappeared from the fashion, since the perfection of fitting, only attainable in this way, has kept it in more or less favor always for court and evening gowns. Just now it is enjoying a wide popularity, which confines it to no particular occasion or fabric, and allows it to women of any age, provided they possess the requisite of a well-shaped back. For those not happily endowed in this respect the style is most unfortunate, only serving to attract attention to and accentuate their defects. — [Chicago Post.

THE WOMEN OF FRANCE.

The French woman does not enter a beauty contest with a fair field and no favor. She is a slender, colorless little thing, without a drop of honest red blood in her veins, at an age when the English girl is at her freshest, because, by her physical and mental training, her development is retarded. She eats sweetmeats and walks out decorously, behind a veil. Theoretically, when she marries she is still a child, but a child that has not been allowed to run. In the first year or two of married life there comes a sudden blossoming, but the Gallic nature, with its emotional temperament, its vivacity, its sensitiveness, ploughs lines very quickly in the face of its women, who are not brought up to have the Saxon stamina. The Parisienne is apt to be sallow, well dressed and witty, the repartee and the toilets often proving more effective than a better complexion. — [Pittsburg Leader.

THE NEWEST FANS.

Some of the newest fans are gauze, not very large, but beautifully painted in flowers. The latest idea is a movable rib at one side, which by means of patent fasteners will hold any flowers, real or artificial, that may adorn the outside, or can be slipped to the middle or sides. Applique lace edges make gauze fans much prettier, but in addition may have irregular pieces of lace let in, the gauze cut away below. Bluettes are a fashionable flower, and appear largely on the new fans. A touch of metallic gold is often introduced into the painted birds or scrolls. Needle-run lace fans, like the old yak lace, are new and come from Lyons. I have seen one with birds and hollyhocks painted in the centre that delighted me. A black fan, with gray and steel butterflies bordering the edge, is quite new, and so are the ribs placed outside the fan the entire length, and painted with flowers. Real butterflies are introduced on fans.

VENERABILITY OF THE HAIRPIN.

You remember what somebody—a man, of course—has said about a woman's hair-pin, that given the Desert of Sahara and one hairpin she will be ready to begin housekeeping at once. The bon mot is worth retelling simply because the truth it involves has been getting itself proved out in Detroit, where that peripatetic barber, "Jack the Haircutter," has been engaged indiscriminately in cutting off the locks of young women.

A Miss Wendal, who was walking along the thoroughfares a night or two ago was seized by a young man, who attempted to steal her tresses. Now Miss Wendal was unarmed save in having her quarrel just, which may comfort the soul of a person in distress, but which will certainly not help him in a bodily way.

Having, as we have said, nor broom nor any weapon hitherto known to the feminine science of self-defence, Miss Wendal's mind reached instinctively out toward her hairpins. Or perhaps it was only her hand that reached out with that quick appeal to the back hair, which is part of a woman's reason. At any rate, she found herself armed in a trice with a long, stout pin which she had plucked from her braids, and with this pin she pro-

ceeded to etch her assailant's face in a way that was calculated to make him wiser and warier if not better, and that saved her tresses, at any rate. Thus has Miss Wendal made still dearer and more imperative the bond 'twixt Woman and her Hairpin. — [New York Sun.

THE VALUE OF A GOOD FIGURE.

A correspondent assures us that a good figure is, in some cases, a better source of income than a good education, says the London News. The saleswomen of the West End shops, who put on dresses and mantles in order to display them to customers, receive much higher salaries than governesses, or even than certified school-mistresses who have gone through a university course and taken a degree in honors. Clever cutters and fitters in West End establishments often receive five times as much as these highly educated ladies in cash alone, and have, besides, their expenses of board and lodging defrayed.

The mistresses on the staff of large public schools for girls have to pay for these out of their salaries, the average amount of which is \$590 per annum. The highest salary known, with the exception of two exceptional cases, is \$1000 and the lowest run down to \$300 and \$225. The only way of remedying this unsatisfactory state of affairs is, our correspondent thinks, to raise the fees for the students. These are at present very low.

FASHION'S LATEST FAD.

Long ago, when we were all young, our approach was heralded by "the soft rustle of skirts." No novelist ever wrote a book then without dwelling on this point, for it sounded well and gave the reader the idea of a gracious femininity. Of late years the rustle has gone out, thanks to silken underwear and clinging skirts, but it is now to be revived. The winter skirts must rustle—there is no gain-saying that—and the rustle will be produced in this way. Muslin and soft silk underwear must go. In their place will be a stiff underskirt of silk so arranged that when the bottom edges of the underskirt and the outer Lyons silk touch, there will be a "rustle" that can be heard for blocks. The promenade of Broadway belles on Saturday afternoons this season will be attended by a noise compared to which the buzz of the electric cars is nothing. Somebody else suggests that the only way for man to get even after this is to have a music box set in the heel of his boot so that he can turn on "Annie Rooney" or some other classic when he wants to drown the rustle. — [New York World.

FASHION NOTES.

Gold or silver kid shoes are not a little worn.

Ruffs of every kind are the fashion for the throat.

The bell shaped sleeve is seen on some of the new coats.

Russian embroidery appears on the new French table linen.

Every hat is a "stunner" and every bonnet a "beauty" this fall.

Cloaks of soft wadded silk have taken the place of dust cloaks.

Leading ideas of woolen fabrics are spots in filmy, indistinct effects.

Steel trimmings are in great vogue in cords, galleons and bandeaux.

Cloth gowns trimmed with fur will be extensively worn during the winter.

Colored Spanish lace with velvet flowers is made up over gowns of silk.

Evening dresses imported from Paris are unlike those of a few months back.

Sealskin jackets are three or four inches longer in the basque than last season.

There is no use for one button gloves in this country in spite of the English fad.

A new trimming is a pointed shaped belt in black passementerie from which falls a fringe of drops.

Russian jackets are made with straight fronts, left open to show the beauties of the bodice underneath.

New hats and bonnets are distinguished from those of last year only by the novelty of their trimming.

The latest idea for a fan is one with movable ribs at the side which, by means of patent fastenings, will hold flowers.

A tint now fashionable in Paris is Soiferino. This was the color of the trousers worn by some of the soldiers engaged in the Franco-Prussian war.

In Paris trains are little worn, but the backs of the skirts are put in straight and attached to side gores in quite the old style, making a graceful flow.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WHAT BENNIE SAID.

Bennie had eaten an orange.
And a smile his sweet face wore;
He had eaten apples many a time,
But never an orange before.
"Oh, it was gold," he told me;
Then naively added he:
"Mamma picked all the apple-seeds
Out of the orange for me!"

ADOBE.

Adobe are sun-baked bricks, of fine sand and clay dust, made in the same manner as common bricks, but very smooth and hard. They are much used for building dwellings in Mexico and Central America. Adobe houses are generally of one story, and warmer in winter and cooler in summer than wooden or stone houses. — [Detroit Free Press.

STORY OF A DOVE.

A Massachusetts young woman reports that she saw an unusual attendant in a church in a rural Maine town which she visited during the past summer. Hearing the cooing of a dove she looked around and saw a white dove perched on the organ and listening to the music with great appreciation. She learned afterwards that the dove had been a regular attendant at the church for eight or ten years, being attracted by the music, of which it was very fond. It was twelve years old, and was the pet of a woman who lived near. After church the dove was taken to a Sunday school class, and seemed to enjoy the proceedings. — [New York Witness.

A ROYAL PICKPOCKET.

Frederick the Great rang his bell for his page to attend him, but no page appeared. Again and again he rang, but still the summons was disregarded, and the monarch, opening his door and passing into the ante-chamber, found the heedless page asleep in a chair.

The corner of a letter was projecting from the youth's pocket, and his royal highness, probably thinking it was a love letter, and that it would afford him some amusement, quietly abstracted it and began to read the contents.

It turned out, however, to be a letter from the mother of the page, fervently thanking her son for his kindness in remitting to her a large portion of his salary.

The king was so gratified at this instance of filial affection that he inclosed a large sum of money in the letter and returned it to the pocket of his page, who slept on, oblivious of either his royal master's largesse or generosity. — [Brooklyn Citizen.

"SING A SONG OF SIXPENCE."

"The four and twenty blackbirds represents twenty-four hours. The bottom of the pie is the world, the top crust is the sky that overarches it. The opening of the pie is day dawn, when the birds begin to sing, and surely such a sight is a dainty dish to set before a king."

"The king, who is represented as sitting in his parlor counting his money, is the sun; while the gold pieces that slip through his fingers are golden sunshine. The queen, who sits in the dark kitchen, is the moon, and the honey with which she regales herself is the moonlight."

"The industrious maid, who is in the garden at work before the king—the sun—has risen, is the day dawn, and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds, while the bird which so tragically ends the song by 'nipping off her nose' is the hour of sunset. So we have the whole day—in a pie."

THE SPIDER'S APPETITE.

It is not everybody who knows how much a spider can eat. Most of us have derived amusement, and perhaps instruction, from watching the subtle arrangements and devices of the little tactician with a view to catch some dainty little insect, and many of us would know exactly where to place this interesting creature in the classification of animal life, but probably very few of us have any idea what a voracious gourmand the spider is. A gentleman, scientifically inclined and luxuriating in the rare possession of leisure, has recently given to the world some very curious and startling statements as regards the voracious appetite.

He captured a spider and kept it in confinement, supplying it liberally with food and carefully recording his observations. He estimated that the creature ate four times its weight for breakfast, nine times its weight for dinner, thirteen times its weight for supper, finishing up with an ounce of food. In the same proportion a man of average weight would demolish an ox for breakfast, two more for dinner, a couple of bullocks, eight sheep and four pigs for supper, and then a hundredweight of fish to prepare the way for an aldermanic banquet before retiring to bed. — [Pittsburg.

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LEXINGTON
NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, must be paid for as advertisements, by the line.

There can be no discount made on election day however much of individual disappointment may be felt at the result by many of our readers. The weather was the finest and most propitious for many years, and everything contributed to bring out a large vote, the fine weather in a large degree assisting in this respect and the party issues at stake also awakening an unusual degree of interest in an election of what is termed in politics an "off year." Lexington town meeting was called to order by town clerk L. A. Saville, by reading the warrant, closely on to seven o'clock, the hour published for the assembling of the voters, and soon after the polls were open for the balloting for the officers who carried the banners of their respective parties all on one ballot, under the new Australian system introduced the first time in State elections, in 1889. A second use of this method only establishes it more firmly in the favor of voters, and there can be no doubt of its vast superiority over the old system both as a matter of convenience and its moral influence in compelling an honest vote. Messrs. Francis Ballard and H. A. C. Woodward were appointed tellers, and the inspectors were Messrs. A. B. Smith and Chas. M. Parker, while Chas. W. Swan and Daniel J. Vaughan, acted as deputy inspectors. The balloting was kept up busily for the first part of the morning and was continued through the day without interruption except at 2 p. m., when the attention of the meeting was called to the article, in the warrant pertaining to town business. The number which came to order for this purpose was small and very little interest was manifested in the proceedings and it was evident that all the voters were more interested and anxious as to the result of the election and watching the progress of the voting. The result was the business was transacted with a dispatch which was unusual at a Lexington town meeting, and whatever discussion there was, was brief and to the point. Under article one in the second part of the warrant, relative to town affairs, it was voted to choose a moderator and Dr. H. Holmes was so chosen to serve. Under article two, relative to the lawsuit of J. Merrill Brown against the town, Webster Smith explained matters in regard to the suit, and Rev. E. G. Porter stated the position of the building committee in the matter and said the understanding was that Brown was to furnish a plan in competition with other architects, and so had no claims against them. It was finally voted that the whole matter be referred to the building committee. Mr. Smith, for the Selectmen, explained the matter pertaining to concrete walks under the head of article three, and on his recommendation the meeting voted \$426.81 be appropriated for the sidewalks, to be taken from any unappropriated money in treasury, or to borrow if necessary in anticipation of next year's taxes. It was moved in the next article "That the Selectmen be a committee authorized to extend the barn at the Poor Farm) not less than twenty-four feet and that money be appropriated for the same." The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated under the same method as in Art. 2. It was voted that the Selectmen be authorized to insure the new school house as it is building, the expense for same to be taken from unexpended money in treasury or borrowed in anticipation of the taxes, thus disposing of Art. 5. Article six (the last one) was in respect to the construction of Clarke street and the Selectmen were authorized to construct the street as it was laid out and the expense is to be met by using any balance remaining in the treasury or by the usual method of borrowing, the expense of the same to be limited to \$500. The meeting was concluded somewhat after three o'clock and then the whole attention was concentrated on the polls which were kept open till half-past four. After the officers of the election had made up the vote of the town the result was as given below, showing that the town was loyal to its Republican principles in its choice of officers:—

For Governor.	
J. Q. A. Brackett,.....	277
William E. Russell,.....	215
John Blackman,.....	10
For Lieut. Governor.	
William H. Hale,.....	287
J. W. Corcoran,.....	203
George Kempton,.....	10
For Secretary of State.	
William M. Olin,.....	282
Elbridge Cushman,.....	198
G. D. Crittenden,.....	10
For Congress, 5th Dist.	
James A. Fox,.....	266
Sherman Hoar,.....	223
James H. Roberts,.....	7
For Representative.	
Richard F. Barrett, of Concord,.....	271
A. H. Jewett, of Lexington,.....	208
For Senator, 5th Mid. Dist.	
Gorham D. Gilman,.....	235
Thomas W. Davis,.....	191
S. O. Dyer,.....	11

Mr. C. Royce, proprietor of the dry goods store in Norris Block, has been enjoying a few days of rest at his old home in Walpole, N. H., and his former place of residence at Bellows Falls, Vt.

Monday afternoon the local Chautauqua Circle met with Mrs. Childs.

Hon. A. E. Scott, is contemplating putting up a large new barn on his farm.

The monthly meeting of the Lend-a-Hand society occurs next Tuesday afternoon.

The Woman's Relief Corps meet on Wednesday afternoon, of this week in G. A. R. Hall.

The semi-monthly meeting of the King's Daughters will be held this (Friday) afternoon.

Monday was a sample of what an Indian summer day can be like even in November.

Last Sunday was observed as communion Sunday at the Evangelical churches.

The regular business meeting of the Selectmen occurred yesterday afternoon in their room in Town Hall.

Wm. A. Gosling was in court on Tuesday for drunkenness and was fined by Judge Keyes two dollars for the offence.

Death has been unusually busy in our midst this week, four occurring within two or three days of each other.

The Temperance Union meets next Sunday evening in the vestry of the Unitarian church, at the usual hour. All interested are invited to be present.

Lyman Lawrence supplied all the building hardware for Mr. Owen's new house on Parker street, being built by Washburn.

We presume in the case of the last election we must follow the old Bible precept and rejoice with those who rejoice and weep with those who weep. Wasn't it a surprise party?

There was no session of the public schools on Friday last, to give the teachers an opportunity to attend the teachers' convention held in Tremont Temple, Boston, Oct. 31.

The Selectmen were busy a greater portion of the day Monday getting the hall ready for the annual election, putting the voting stands in place, etc., now used in accordance to the Australian system.

Mrs. C. C. Goodwin had the meeting of the Monday Club at her home on Merriam street, this week. The meeting was of more than usual interest, made so by the paper read by Mrs. B. F. Brown, the first in the series to be read by members of the club in their turn on French history and literature.

C. F. Lawrence has developed quite a business in Lexington in putting in electric bells, not only in the new buildings, but is replacing the old style bell for the electric button, in many of the older residences. Mr. Lawrence is a clever electrician, for which he has a natural inclination.

We came across a stray time table card this week, printed for Whittecher & Muzzey, in 1885. In consulting this card it is found that during the five years which have followed, sixteen local trains have been added running between Lexington and Boston. We hardly realized the gain was so large, but such is the fact.

Dr. Tilton is still suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which has kept him in bed a larger portion of the last two or three weeks. His many friends sympathize with him in his painful illness and hope for a speedy recovery. His patients are cared for by Dr. Stevens, of Cambridge, and Dr. Hooker of Arlington.

A series of entertainments are to be held under the auspices of the committee of the Unitarian society, and it is proposed to have lively times the coming winter. Full details of its plans cannot yet be given out, but we are informed that before a great while an old fashioned "Deerfield School" will be in session in Town Hall, under the charge of a competent teacher.

The regular monthly sociable connected with the Baptist church was held on Wednesday afternoon and evening, a goodly number being in attendance. A beautiful collation was spread, after which a fine entertainment was enjoyed, consisting of readings, piano solos, and vocal music in trios and quartette, composed of ladies. All the selections were well chosen and creditably performed.

The audience gathered at the Hancock church on Sunday, at both services, were two of the largest that have ever filled the church. This must have been very gratifying to the pastor after his absence to come home to so warm and generous greeting of his people. Mr. Porter in his sermon made frequent allusion to his visit in the west and the work of the convention of the American Board which he attended at Minneapolis.

Mr. Malloy, who gave such delightful expositions of Emerson and Browning last winter, will resume his readings from these authors this winter, beginning Wednesday, Nov. 12. There will

be fifteen lectures and will be held at the Mass. House on alternate Wednesday afternoons, at 2.30 o'clock. Tickets for the course \$3.00; single admission, 25 cents. Ladies and gentlemen are invited.

Owing to the illness of the president of the Gun Club the regular annual dinner will be postponed.

Mr. Isaac T. Snow, a well known citizen of Lexington, where he has resided for many years, died suddenly on Sunday last, from the effects of an attack of apoplexy.

We regret to learn of Mrs. F. B. Hayes' continued serious illness. She is at Hotel Brunswick, Boston, where every care and attention is provided for her comfort as far as it is possible in her critical condition.

The alterations and improvements on the railroad station were completed the first of this week and we now have a neat and cleanly interior for waiting room, and the painting and other alterations have quite transformed the appearance of the building.

Miss Devoll will open her dancing class for beginners, Monday, Nov. 10th, at 4 o'clock, at the Massachusetts House. All who would like to join the class are requested to be there at that time. For any information in regard to the class, address Box 15, Lexington.

The large circle of friends of Mr. E. J. B. Nourse will sympathize with him in the loss of his young wife who died on Tuesday of quick consumption. Mrs. Nourse was Miss Emma Reed, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Reed, old respected citizens of the town. The funeral was on Thursday at Mr. Reed's, the service being conducted by Rev. C. A. Staples.

The entertainment at the Unitarian church Wednesday evening was decidedly novel and of an excellent quality. The audience numbered about one hundred and fifty and all went away fully satisfied with the program furnished for their amusement. The entertainment was furnished entirely, and without aid, by a young lady by the name of Miss Clara Allen, of Boston, and it certainly reflects much credit on her talent and versatility that she so charmingly made the entire evening pass so enjoyably for her audience. It was a monologue in four parts, with the subject of Switzerland, and was a bright description of a journey taken by Miss Allen in that country, introducing the various characters she came in contact with during the journey. The towns of Switzerland, and life and characteristics of the people were illustrated and many of the amusing little episodes connected with the tour. Several recitations were introduced by Miss Allen, which she rendered in an excellent manner and a very pleasing feature of the evening was the several costumes which Miss Allen appeared in to illustrate the dress of the picturesque country of which she gave her audience so good an idea.

Hundreds of persons visited the chrysanthemum show at Oakmont, the princely residence of Madam Hayes, on Saturday and the following week. The display is simply gorgeous, such wealth of blossoms, such varied and exquisite tints and such perfection attained in their cultivation is rarely seen and never excelled and the excellence of the fine production of these autumn beauties reflects great credit on the gardener of Oakmont, Mr. Comley, and his son who acts as assistant. Three green houses are simply packed with the plants which are all covered with a mass of blossoms of every describable hue and shape, from the small thickly clustered ones to the immense fluffy and ragged Japanese specimens so artistic and graceful in their drooping clusters. We had the good fortune to meet, after seeing the exhibition, several members of the Horticultural society, who had come out to pass judgement on the same, and their verdict is of some importance from their ability to judge. They said of the two hundred and fifty varieties every one was perfect of its kind without a single poor one among them all. The public are greatly indebted to Madam Hayes for the rare opportunity of witnessing such a beautiful sight, and appreciate the privilege, after being conducted through such an exceptionally fine exhibit of the rich bloom which come just in season to gladden the dull months which herald the winter.

Died in Lexington, Saturday evening, Nov. 1st, Mrs. Mary (Fairfield) Whitman, in the 92d year of her age.

Mrs. Whitman was the widow of Rev. Jason Whitman, pastor of the First Parish church of this town at the time of his death, in January 1848. She was born in Saco, Me., in 1799, and was united in marriage with Mr. Whitman, then pastor of the Unitarian church in that town, in 1832. They moved to Portland in 1835, where he was installed as pastor of the Second Unitarian church, and remained until called to the church in Lexington after a pastorate of ten years. It is now nearly 43 years since he passed away, gently beloved and sincerely mourned by the people of his charge. During nearly half a century Mrs. Whitman has lived in this town, respected and loved by a large circle of friends, growing old gracefully and ripening into the sweetness

and beauty of noble womanhood. She was called to pass through many sad and trying experiences, but through them all she kept the same serene and trustful spirit. Cheerful, unselfish, happy, loving the companionship of the young, caring always for others more than self, she never seemed more lovely than in the last years of her life. A serious accident, five weeks since, reduced her to helplessness. Patiently she has borne the heavy burden, only anxious to give as little trouble as possible to those who ministered to her in the closing days. Gladly she laid off the old worn out garment of flesh to put on the robe of immortality. The funeral was on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two, from her late home on Muzzey street, and consisted of singing by a choir of lady friends and the usual service by the pastor of the church. A glorious autumn day of the soft, pensive Indian summer, fittingly symbolized her beautiful character.

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"Oh! she's so-so, same as usual, always wanting something I can't afford."
"Well, we all want something more than we've got. Don't you?"
"Yes; but I guess 'want' will be my master." I started to keep down expenses; and now Lili says I'm 'mean,' and she's tired of saving and never having anything to show for it. I saw your wife down street, and she looked as happy as a queen!"
"I think she is; and we are economical, too, have to be. My wife can make a little go further than anyone I ever knew, yet she's always surprising me with some dainty contrivance that adds to the comfort and beauty of our little home, and she's always 'merry as a lark.'" When I ask her she manages it, she always laughs and says: 'Oh! that's my secret!' But I think I've discovered her 'secret.' When we married, we both knew we should have to be very careful, but she made one condition: she would have her Magazine. And she was right! I wouldn't do without it myself for double the subscription price. We read it together, from the title-page to the last word; the stories keep our hearts young; the synopsis of important events and scientific matters keeps me posted so that I can talk understandingly of what is going on; my wife is always trying some new idea from the household department; she makes all her dresses and those for the children, and she gets all her patterns for nothing, with the Magazine; and we saved Joe when he was so sick with the croup, by doing just as directed in the Sanitarium Department. But I can't tell you half!"
"What wonderful Magazine is it?"
"Demorest's Family Magazine, and—"
"What! Why that's what Lili wanted so bad, and I told her it was an extravagance."
"Well, my friend, that's where you made a grand mistake, and one you'd better rectify as soon as you can. I'll take your 'sub.' right here, on my wife's account: she's bound to have a china tea-set in time for our wedding next month. My gold watch was the premium I got for getting up a club. Here's a copy, with the new Premium List for clubs, the biggest thing out! If you don't see in it what you want, you've only to write to the publisher and tell him what you want, whether it is a tack-hammer or a new carriage, and he will make special terms for you, either for a club, or for part cash. Better subscribe right off and surprise Mrs. Tom. Only \$2.00 a year—will save fifty times that in six months. Or send 10 cents direct to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a specimen copy containing the Premium List."

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Rockaby, baby, drift on the river of dreams,
Rockaby, lullaby, light as a lily afloat;
The winds are asleep, and the moon hath
withholden her beams;
Soft be thy slumber, at rest in thy cradle-
boat.
Here in the dusk and the dimness, the silence
of sleep,
Life is outgrowing its bands, is unfolding
for flight;
Love, in thy heart thou art learning to laugh
and to weep—
Love, in the dark thou art learning the les-
son of life.
Rockaby, lullaby! now thou art mine, thou
art mine!
Long be the summer of growth, oh my
child, oh my own!
For and is the soul of the mother, when
swift, at a sign,
The heart she hath held is a-wing, and her
baby hath flown!
—Jida W. Benham, in the Independent.

THE STORY OF PEG.

She was only a wee bit of a Hoosier girl, and yet she looked for all the world a little witch as she flitted in the sunshine hither and thither about the old Indiana farm.

It was the only home that Peg had ever known—and right well she did know it, every nook and corner. From the time she could walk alone—until she was ten years old, Peg, in her snowy pinafore and big sunbonnet, had carried dad's morning lunch to him, and found the new-laid eggs for mother on her way back.

How the child enjoyed the little frame house with its white walls and green blinds, and the moister barn with its great haymows! How she revelled in the orchard and the pasture! How she loved the woods, with their wealth of ferns and wildflowers! Yes, her young affections were all centered in the old farm, of which the hay and the horses, the hens and the flowers, were to her as necessary to make it lovable as were mother and dad.

And always in her little brown hands Peg carried sweet flowers, until the neighbors considered the daisy, apple-blossom and niguettes as much a part and parcel of the child as her own long, wavy golden hair.

But one day there came a cloud, and sudden end to Peg's happy childhood. Dad died, and then it was found that, owing to business reverses and the indorsement of a false friend's note, the old homestead was heavily mortgaged. Mother and Peg had to leave the farm to those who were almost strangers, while they went out into the great heartless and busy world to earn a living.

They drifted to Chicago, where mother made scant enough wages with the needle, which she could ply so skilfully.

But poor mother, although she tried to work and be cheerful for the sake of her little daughter, was sick at heart. She yearned for the old home, the old times and the old faces.

By the time Peg was twelve years old, the girl had to seek work in a paper-box factory, to eke out the living, which grew poorer as mother's health grew poorer; and in another year little Peg was the breadwinner for two.

When Peg was fifteen she felt like an old woman—old in trouble, and disappointment, and heartaches. Perhaps, if she had not been a simple country girl, she might have made some friend among the neighbors; but neither she nor mother thought the more respectable folks very neighborly, while those who were willing to visit them were certainly not desirable acquaintances.

So when, five years after they went to Chicago, mother's tired and broken heart stopped beating, Peg was quite alone amid the thousands of the big and bustling city.

And Peg was not very strong either. She was such a little bit of a thing, and she found it hard work to keep up with the stout and healthy girls who worked beside her at the factory. When mother died she felt worse and grew homesick for the old Indiana farm. The factory work seemed harder than ever.

One Saturday afternoon, when the hands were paid, the foreman told Peg that they would require her services no longer.

"I'm sorry, my girl," he said, "but you cannot do the work. You ought to take a rest."

Peg looked at the meagre sum of money in her hand, and wondered how long she could rest with such a reserve fund, and no work in view. Poor Peg!

All through the following week the weary child wandered up and down the streets of the great Western city, seeking work and finding none.

By Saturday evening her money was all gone, and there was no more coming to her. She hadn't felt like going back to her dingy room. She

wandered aimlessly about, up one street and down another.

It was late in the spring, and it was nearly eight o'clock before it grew dark. About that time she saw lights in a small church.

It was a Saturday night prayer-meeting, and the singing caught Peg's ear. She wandered into the vestibule, and scarce knowing what she did, threw herself into the one chair which she found there.

The people (not many) were singing and Peg recognized the hymn as an old favorite which they used to sing at the little cross-road church in Indiana.

Every word of the hymn and each note of the tune 'went to the girl's heart.

"I heard the voice of Jesus say,
'Come unto me and rest;
Lay down, thou weary one, lay down!'"

Poor Peg! She could bear no more. The tears were flowing fast, and she fell on her knees beside the chair, while she buried her face in her hands and sobbed, and sobbed, and sobbed.

Soon an elderly lady, leaving the meeting earlier than the rest, came into the vestibule and was surprised to discover Peg kneeling down and crying.

"Poor child," she said kindly, "what is the trouble? Had you not better go home?"

But the gentle words only made Peg cry the more; but she managed to utter between her sobs:

"I have no home."

Something touched the good woman's susceptible heart, and raising Peg to her feet she took the worn-out girl to her own home not far away.

She did not weary Peg with words. She asked no questions, but herself addressed the little thin form, and helped her into a bed whose linen was as white as Peg's pinafore used to be in the old days on the farm. And soon Peg was sleeping, a little restlessly perhaps, but still sleeping, while her unknown friend sat by the bedside watching this child who had been friendless for so long. The warm tears coursed down the good woman's cheeks as Peg, in her dreams, muttered lines from one of her old Sunday-school hymns that had always, somehow, reached the girl of her early life in the country.

"Where everlasting spring abides,
And never withering flowers,"
She murmured. And soon afterwards,

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood
Stand dressed in living green."

When Peg woke from the first sleep she was in a fever. She grew rapidly worse, and for many days she knew nothing about where she was or who was caring for her. But she was tenderly nursed and the motherly soul who was Peg's good angel gradually came to love the waif she had so strangely picked up in the church vestibule.

One summer evening, when Peg was much better, her good hostess said:

"My dear, I am going to take you to my son's place in the country. John is a farmer and has a delightful farm. I think that down there we can bring back the roses to your cheeks. We shall start tomorrow."

Peg was still very weak, and unable to stand, or even sit up. So she was taken to the depot in a hack, and then placed in the snug little stateroom of a Pullman car. The ride was not a long one; for they left Chicago after breakfast, and were at their destination before noon.

A roomy spring wagon, with plenty of pillows and rugs, met them at the country station, and Peg was made very comfortable. As they drove along the roadway, between the fields of golden wheat and green waving corn, Peg seemed to recognize many objects. Little by little the truth dawned upon her, though she could hardly believe her own senses when the wagon halted in front of her old home. Yet it was really true, though even her kind friend did not know it, and the room reserved for Peg was the identical bedroom which she had occupied in the days of the little white pinafore and the big sunbonnet.

The good lady's son was the man who had bought the farm, and he and his sister proved to possess as kindly hearts as did their mother. At all events, although it is almost four years since she returned so unexpectedly to her old home, Peg (strong and healthy again) is still a visitor at the Indiana farm. And she is quietly happy, for she is engaged to be married to the owner of the farm, and she expects to remain on the dear old place the remainder of her days.—[Yankee Blade.]

According to the London Court Journal the number of rich Americans who rent moors and fishings in Scotland is greatly on the increase.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

A RAT-PROOF CORN CRIB.
A corn crib may be made rat and mouse proof by covering the frame with quarter-inch galvanized wire gauze, all over. The cost of this will be easily saved in two or three years, and the covering is particularly imperishable. The floor should be raised eighteen inches above the ground on posts, and should be made of bars protected by the same covering.—New York Times.

THE CODLIN MOTH.
An Illinois fruit-grower says that the best way to keep the apple orchard free from codlin moths is to fence it for the pigs, and as soon as the wormy apples begin to drop turn in the pigs every day, just long enough for them to eat up the fallen fruit. He adds that although in a section not favorably located for raising fruits for market, there is no good reason why every farmer should not produce enough for a full home supply every year—and no fact is better established than that the consumption of plenty of fruit the year round is conducive to health and happiness.—[New York Witness.]

RULES FOR BARN BUILDING.
Before making a plan insure plenty of room by a full estimate of capacity. Ascertain what you want to store in it. The following from Country Gentleman will assist you:
Allow three by fourteen feet for each horse, four by twelve feet for each cow, twenty feet square or more for tools and machinery, twice this space for a silo, 600 cubic feet for each ton of average hay, about or nearly the same for unthreshed hay, a threshing floor twelve to twenty feet wide and extending lengthwise or across the barn, a granary having a capacity in cubic feet equal to about four-fifths of the struck bushel, and other requirements.
The food required for animals, besides the usual feeding of grain, would be from three to four tons of good hay for each horse in six or eight months and nearly two tons for each cow in five or six months. The feeding of ensilage to each cow will be from one cubic foot to one and a half cubic feet, or about two hundred and fifty cubic feet in the five or six months. A silo for twenty cows should hold five thousand cubic feet. For storing straw, double the bulk of hay should be allowed.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.
There is so much upheaval of newly stirred earth by winter's frosts and floods that it is not generally best to plant fruit trees in the fall. This is, however, a good time to purchase them, as stocks are now full and a better selection can be made than in the spring. The rule with nursery-men is to serve best those who come and pay first. If their stock runs short it is second-class trees that are left over. The advantage of securing trees in the fall is in heeling them in, which consists in digging a trench where the roots may be laid with the tops of the trees sticking out at an angle of thirty to forty degrees.
Mix earth thoroughly with the roots, first cutting off all bruised or mangled portions, making a clean cut. With soil in contact with this cut surface new roots will form and be ready to push out when the transplanting is done in the spring. The trees can then be set with a certainty that in a few weeks their roots will have firm hold of the soil. It is more labor than to wait until spring and then plant as soon as the trees are received, but the trees do so much better as to easily pay the extra expense.—[Courier-Journal.]

ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE.
The application of electricity to agriculture has long been discussed. There have long stood in the way the uncertainty how to apply it and the difficulty of ascertaining what the exact effect of electricity on plants was. Many investigators have reported a greatly increased yield. Mr. N. Speenow, says the Illustrated American, described the latest experiments in practical electricity. In one series he used seeds of haricot beans, sunflowers and winter and spring rye. The seeds were soaked, electrified and immediately sown.
The plants were more developed, their leaves were larger and their color brighter than those grown from non-electrified seed, but the yield was not affected. In another series of experiments plates of copper and zinc about two feet by two feet and six inches were buried at the end of the plots and connected by their upper faces, the effect being to establish a current through the earth. The result was manifested by a larger crop and by the growth of vegetables of enormous dimensions. In a third series electri-

cal collectors were mounted on insulated rods and connected by wires, the effect being to obtain a highly electrified atmosphere.
Seeds of rye, corn, oats, barley, peas, clover, potatoes and flax were used. This form of electroculture increased the yield of seed an average of one-half, and that of straw one-third, while the ripening was more rapid.
It was also found that potatoes grown by electroculture were rarely diseased, and as the beneficial effects of electricity on vines attacked by phylloxera have already been observed it is possible that a new means is at hand of combating the microscopic pests which attack vegetable growth.

CONCENTRATED FOOD FOR PIGS.
The stomach of a hog is not large enough to adapt it to bulky, innutritious food. As it does not chew the food it cannot make use of grass or hay in such large amounts as do cattle and sheep. Pigs will eat a little clover, but if left without other food will not grow much if at all. Knowing this, as most farmers do, it must seem a waste of effort by the New York Experiment Station to make a trial of ensilage and comfrey as food for growing pigs. The result was what might have been expected. The pigs merely rooted over the ensilage enough to secure what bits of corn were scattered through it. Then they, when driven by hunger, chewed as much of the ensilage as they could.
Prickly comfrey was eaten in very similar manner. The pigs fed on bran and corn meal, with a small amount of ensilage, did better; but neither they nor those fed on corn alone produced pork at a profit. The experiment, in short, decided nothing not already well known by farmers. The cost of the ensilage and of the prickly comfrey was estimated at \$1 per ton, while rather curiously the manure from this same ton is estimated at \$1.48. According to this the ensilage-fed pigs, though gaining nothing themselves, were really a source of profit as machines for making manure.
It is even suggested in the bulletin recording this experiment that breeding animals, both boars and sows, may be kept on ensilage, as no increase in their weight is expected. But how is the sow to nourish the young she is bearing, or the boar to be kept in proper vigor for breeding on such food as this? The experiment was made with improved breeds, the Cheshire and Duroc-Jersey. A wild, long-nosed Southern pig would have been better adapted to this style of feeding, and with such specimens this unfortunate experiment might have succeeded better.—[American Cultivator.]

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.
Take extra care of young stock now. Prepare for a tough winter, anyhow. Good roads help make high-priced farms.
A paint brush is handy in oiling harness.
If you wish to strike a cow count one hundred first.
The orchard needs more manure than the grain field.
Make water furrows from the low places in your fields.
During the rainy days repair the tools, oil the harness and fix up the cow stable.
Chaff, cut straw or sawdust make excellent litter for the floor of the duck house.
If a young fruit tree blows over set it up as quick as you can, and fasten it to its place.
Grape seed for planting ought to be saved from well-ripened fruit and buried in moist sand until spring.
In keeping or building up the fertility of the soil hay is a crop that should be fed out to stock on the farm rather than to sell, as selling hay is selling fertility.
Hay allowed to mature and then cut and allowed to lay in the sun until thoroughly dried out, loses from one-third to one-half its nutritive value as a feed for stock.
Generally the less hay is handled the less will be the cost and the better the quality of the product for feeding, and generally machinery and horses will do the work cheaper than men.
In order to realize the largest profits from the meadows a good even stand of grass must be secured. It must be cut in good season and be handled and stored away in an economical manner, and then be fed out to good, thrifty stock on the farm.
The Boss Butter Producer.
The champion butter producing cow of the world is named Ennisamas, owned in Massachusetts, and her record is 945 pounds and nine ounces of butter in one year.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

BEST WAY TO MAKE WAFFLES.
Here is the most approved way of making waffles: First be sure the irons are smooth. In the first place, if your irons are rusty or rough, make a batter of simply flour and water, grease irons thoroughly and heat well. Put this batter in and cook till done; take out, and if it does not come out easily have patience, and get all the waffle flour out by scraping with a sharp-pointed knife. Repeat this process, and you will be surprised how smooth your irons will become. Then to one pint of buttermilk or sweet milk use two eggs and a soda, or baking powder as you would for pancake.—[New York World.]

FLOATING ISLAND.
Floating island makes a nice dessert for summer. To the yolks of three eggs add three large tablespoonsful of sugar and mix thoroughly, then add a pint of milk and put all the ingredients on the fire in a double boiler. Stir constantly until it becomes thick like cream; then remove from the fire. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Have some boiling water in a deep pan on the range, drop the meringue by the spoonful into it and as soon as the white of the egg is set remove from the water and place on the custard. Set the whole on ice several hours before using. Unless thoroughly chilled it is not palatable.

PEACH SHORTCAKE.
Open a can of peaches and drain off all the juice; put it over the fire with a pound of sugar and boil it to a sirup to serve with the shortcake after it is done. This cake may be either baked in the oven, if it is hot, or fried in an iron frying-pan, with enough butter to prevent burning, taking care to keep the pan where the heat is just sufficient to cook the shortcake. By turning a tin plate over the pan the top of the shortcake will be cooking while the bottom is browning; plenty of butter must be used in frying.
For a large cake sift together a pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one of salt and a little cayenne, and mix it to a soft dough with milk; if the cake is wanted rather rich chop into the flour about half a cupful of butter; otherwise spread it with butter and dust it thickly with sifted sugar before laying the peaches on it; put the halves of the shortcake one upon the other, dust sugar over them and serve the syrup with the shortcake.—[Chicago News.]

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.
Jelly bags should be made of flannel and pudding bags of linen.
Add two tablespoonfuls of kerosene to the pail of water with which you wash grained or other varnished furniture.
Washing floors and shelves with strong pepper tea, or hot alum or borax water, will destroy ants and roaches.
Hands may be kept smooth in cold weather by avoiding the use of warm water. Wash them with cold water and soap.
Do not put soap in the water with which you clean a mirror; it is almost impossible to polish the glass if soap is used.
Tar can easily be removed from clothing by immediately rubbing it with clean lard and then washing out with warm water and soap.
Yellow stains, left by sewing machine oil on white, may be removed by rubbing the spot with a cloth wet with ammonia before washing.
To make good mucilage without using gum arabic, take two parts of dextrine, five parts of water and one part of acetic acid. Dissolve by heating and add one part of alcohol.
A frying pan should never touch water. Scour them out with salt the moment they are done with and wipe clean with a cloth. A washed omelet pan makes a poor omelet.
One of the best things to cleanse the scalp thoroughly is to dissolve one-half teaspoonful of borax in a quart of water and apply it, rubbing it in well. Rinse thoroughly in clear water.
A carpet, especially a dark one, often looks dusty directly after sweeping. Wring a sponge almost dry out of water and wipe off the dust from the carpet. It will brighten it quite effectively.
To clean marble mix whitening with common soap till thick as paste. Spread it on the marble and leave it for a couple of days. When the paste is cleaned off the stains will also be removed.

MINIATURE
Boston Business Directory.
Giving the names and locations of Arlington and Lexington people doing business in Boston.

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How the Czar Built a Railroad.

"The Winans brothers," said Gov-
ernor Cortis, "were among the first
railroad builders of Russia and the
story of their fortune-making there
reads like a romance. They first came
to the notice of the czar from a con-
tract which they took to build a bridge
across the river Neva. In building
this bridge they found that the current
was much swifter than they supposed
and the river was deeper, and the re-
sult was that they lost about \$75,000
on the job. About the time the bridge
was completed the czar came down to
see it. He was told that the Ameri-
can contractors had lost on it, and he
knew the amount of their loss. He
offered to reimburse them, but they re-
fused, and said that in their country
men stood by their contracts, and that
if they had made \$150,000 instead of
losing 150,000 rubles they would have
said nothing about it, and they would
have considered it a fair business ar-
rangement."

"This reply pleased the czar very
much. It showed him that the Wi-
nans were honest business men, and
the manner in which they had made
the bridge showed him that they were
good civil engineers. He then told
them that he wanted this road built,
and a survey was made for the pur-
pose. The surveyors laid out the road
in a sort of a zigzag line, taking in the
biggest cities and the best grades.
This survey was shown to the czar
Nicholas. He looked at it and then
said: 'That is not what I want,' and
taking down a map of Russia he laid a
lead pencil upon it, resting one end of
the pencil on the city of Moscow and
the other on St. Petersburg. 'There
is where I want my road to run,' said
he; 'it must be in a straight line from
one city to the other, and the railroad
will make other cities between its chief
points.' The Winans built the road,
and through Latrobe got this twenty-
five years' contract to run it."

"After twenty years had passed the
Russians had learned all about the road
and its machinery, and they wanted to
take it out of the hands of the for-
eigners. I was minister to Russia at
the time, and the Winans hearing of
this disposition of the czar came to me
and asked me what they should do. I
replied, 'If the czar wants the road
you had better sell out to him and fix
a price on it when he offers to buy.
If you don't he will take it on some
pretext or other, and the chances are
you will have to take what they choose
to give.' A few days after this
Winans was asked to sell the road to
the government. He fixed his price
at \$9,000,000 and got it without a
word."—[Chicago Herald.

Windsor Castle Curiosities.

Among the many rare curiosities
with which Windsor castle abounds is
a very antique clock, which goes for a
whole year when once wound up, and
keeps excellent time. It is in the
Zuccarelli room, which derives its
name from the fact that the walls are
hung with masterpieces by that artist.
Another curio is the huge malachite
vase in the grand reception room,
which was presented to the Queen by
the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and
which up to last year was the largest
in England. Now, however, Lord
Revelstone is the possessor of one even
larger. The Windsor vase is made of
a mosaic of small pieces of malachite,
so carefully fitted together that it is
only in a good light that the joints can
be seen. The vase is appropriately
placed in the great north window of
the grand reception room so that the
light is always behind it. There are
two other big malachite vases at Win-
dor, the one placed in the Rubens
room, and the other in the crimson
drawing room.—[Commercial Advertiser.

An Untrustworthy Reservoir.

The Marjelen Lake, at a height of
8,000 feet in Upper Valais, Switzer-
land, enjoys the unique distinction of
being formed by the damming of the
valley by a glacier. The surplus
water from this lake usually escapes
through underground channels, but
sometimes accumulates to such an ex-
tent that the ice barrier is burst, and
the lake temporarily disappears. One
of these periodical emptyings lately oc-
curred, and was witnessed by a peas-
ant who chanced to be very near.

As the ice dam broke, the vast mass
of water swept out, carrying away
huge fragments of ice and rock, tum-
bling into crevasses, bursting them up
in turn, and rising up over the glacier
in gigantic waves. At the lower end
of the glacier the valley was very nar-
row, and here the water again pushed
through the obstructing ice—though
several hundred feet thick—with a
deafening crash, and finally plunged
down into the Rhone. A canal is
being constructed in the hope that it
may put an end to these outbursts.—
[Trenton (N. J.) American.

CLIPPINGS.

Michigan University has 17 gradu-
ates in Congress.

German ivy makes a good hanging
pot plant, if taken care of.

A trade is a demand note which
passes current everywhere.

A pleasant manner attracts a man;
brightness of brain holds him.

Gladstone has a library of about
twenty-five thousand volumes.

Omaha, Neb., increased from 30,-
518 in 1880 to 139,000 in 1890.

There has been erected the first and
only modern windmill in London.

Nine-tenths of the raisins sold in
this country are made in California.

The cost of strikes in New York
alone in 1886 and 1887 was \$8,507,449.

Nearly 16,000,000 eggs were im-
ported into the United States from
Canada last year.

There are 31 millionaires in Denver,
Col., and 33 men worth, on the aver-
age, \$500,000 each.

The British treasury has donated
\$25,000 for the purchase of the pic-
tures in the Scottish gallery.

Wyoming is 350 miles in length,
275 in width, has an area of 97,575
square miles or 62,438,000 acres. Yel-
lowstone Park is within its territory.
3,600 square miles in height.

The silk trade of Bengal has de-
clined steadily since 1876, and never
before were prices as low as now.

The revival of the silk trade in Europe
is the reason for the falling off.

The Pullman company has over 2000
cars running in the United States,
England and Italy. In the Detroit
branch there are 700 men employed,
and the average pay per day is \$2.

The papers of Micajah Hancock, of
Indiana, for whom the Senate Pen-
sion Committee recommended a pen-
sion of \$25 for his service in the War
of 1812, show that he is 102 years old.

Two Remarkable Knives.

"Yes," said a Main street hardware
dealer, "that is the largest knife in
America. It was made to order by a
firm in Germany. One man did the
whole job, and it took him just a
year."

The knife in question is known to
almost every person in Cincinnati, and
perhaps for 100 miles round. It has
fifty-six blades and is a chest of tools
in itself, containing anything from a
slender toothpick or a cigar punch to a
pair of scissors or a hand saw. The
handle is of tortoise shell and the
movable parts are gold plated. It
weighs thirteen pounds, and a modest
card says, "For sale, \$500."

"That is not the largest in the
world, though," continued the dealer.
"Jonathan Crookes invented and made
a unique and superb specimen of cut-
lery in the shape of a knife with 1,821
blades, which has been the wonder of
the world of cutlers. He then worked
for Joseph Rodgers of Sheffield, Eng-
land, who has the big knife in his pos-
session, but Crookes has since started
up in business for himself, and with
his old employer and George Wosten-
holm has made Sheffield famous for its
cutlery."—[Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Wrong Man.

A man was sitting very upright on
the box of a private carriage in front
of a Woodward avenue store the other
day, when a street boy approached and
called out:

"Ah! there, coachee!"

"Boy, do you know who I am?" de-
manded the man.

"Who?"

"I own this turn-out."

"Oh, you do? Then you ain't half
as big a man as I thought you was. I
thought you drove for the feller that
owns it!"—[Detroit Free Press.

Millions of women use Dobbin's Electric
Soap daily, and say it is the best and cheapest.
It is easy to use, and it is good. Buy a bar of your
grocer and try it next Monday.

The average age when men marry in
America is twenty-nine.

A Pretty Severe Test.

We refer to one that has withstood the most
rigid adverse criticism for a period now ex-
tending over forty years, and which has ob-
tained for itself the highest and most valuable
prize distinction that by its intrinsic value
alone it has won the esteem of all who have
ever used this valuable preparation.

Truly it can be said of it, "Tried and not
found wanting," and no wonder to-day it is
regarded as the most wonderful pain destruc-
tor ever offered to the world, and that it is
adopted by every standard remedy for the
relief and cure of the numberless ills to
which humanity is subject.

Clean, quick and efficacious, it has never
failed to accomplish the relief which for many
years it has been warranted.

The word cannot be applied to "Dr.
Tobias' Venetian Liniment," as it has proved
itself, and by a good works, a cured fixed
itself in public confidence.

Never without a bottle of it; it will find
it more than worth its weight in gold, for
whom it has brought us at all times free
from the ills that flesh is heir to.

Do You Ever Speculate?

Any person sending us their name and ad-
dress will receive information that will lead
to a fortune. Ben. Lewis & Co., Security
Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First
Mortgage on Kansas City property. Interest
payable every six months; principal and inter-
est collected when due and remitted without
expense to holder. For sale by J. H. Baerlein
& Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar
buildings in suburbs of Kansas City will
pay from five hundred to one thousand per
cent. the next few years under our plan. \$2
each and \$5 per month without interest con-
trols a desirable lot. Particulars on application.
J. H. Baerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches
in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas,
bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harm-
less in effect, quick and positive in action.
Sent prepaid on receipt of \$1 per bottle.
Adelphi & Co., 25 Vandewater St., Kansas City, Mo.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent anywhere
on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FIT'S STOPPED BY DR. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use.
Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$1 trial bottle
free. Dr. Kline, 601 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Woman, her diseases and their treatment.
65 pages, illustrated; price 50c. Sent upon re-
ceipt of the next few years under our plan. \$2
each and \$5 per month without interest con-
trols a desirable lot. Particulars on application.
J. H. Baerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp-
son's Eye-Water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

WOMAN'S INTUITION.

Nearly Always Right in Her Judgment in
Matters of Common Things.

An old gentleman over seventy, came into
the city from his farm, without his overcoat.
The day turned chilly and he was obliged to
forgo his visit to the fair.

To a friend who remonstrated with him for
going away from home thus unprepared, he
said: "I thought it was going to be warm;
my wife told me so take my overcoat, but I
wouldn't. Women have more sense than men
anyway."

A frank admission.

Women's good sense is said to come from
intuition; may it not be that they are more
close observers of little things. One thing is
certain, they are apt to strike the nail on the
head, in all the ordinary problems of life,
more frequently than the lords of creation.

According to Dr. Alice Bennett, who
recently read a paper on Bright's disease be-
fore the Pennsylvania State Medical Society,
persons subject to bilious attacks and sick
headaches, who have crawling sensations,
like the flowing of water in the head, who
are "tired all the time" and have unexplained
attacks of sudden weakness, may well be sus-
pected of dangerous tendencies in the direc-
tion of Bright's disease.

The veteran newspaper correspondent, Joe
Howard, of the New York Press, in noting
this statement, suggests: "Possibly Alice is
correct in her diagnosis, but why doesn't she
give some idea of treatment? I know a man
who has been 'tired all the time' for ten
years. Night before last he took two doses
of calomel and yesterday he wished he
hadn't."

A proper answer is found in the following
letter of Mrs. Davis, wife of Rev. Wm. J.
Davis, of Bani, O., June 21st, 1890:

"I do not hesitate to say that I owe my life
to Warner's Safe Cure. I had a constant
hemorrhage from my kidneys for more than
five months. The physicians could do nothing
for me. My husband spent hundreds of
dollars and I was not relieved. I was under
the care of the most eminent medical men in
the State. The hemorrhage ceased before I
had taken one bottle of the Safe Cure. I can
safely and do cheerfully recommend it to all
who are sufferers of kidney troubles."

Maine's hay crop is estimated at
1,500,000 tons, worth at least \$15,000,-
000. The ice crop brings in, perhaps,
as much more, and the summer visitor
crop over \$6,000,000.

An extraordinary advance in the use of
cocoa seems to have taken place of late years in
England. In the House of Commons, this last
session, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the
chancellor of the Exchequer, called attention
to it as a cause for much of the falling off
of the use of coffee. He attributed it in a mea-
sure, to the position a preparation of cocoa
known as "Nestlé and Condensed" had
taken. In accord with this suggestion, it may
be interesting to follow the course cocoa has
taken in England since 1882, when the duty,
which had been standing at 8s. 6d. per pound,
with an importation of under half a million
pounds, was reduced to 2s. per pound, and not
long after we find the homeopathic doctrine of
medicine introduced into the kingdom, and
that the use of cocoa was specially advocated
by physicians adopting that mode of practice.

Soon after we find the first homeopathist
chemist established in England (the firm of
James Epps & Co.) produced a special prepa-
ration which only needed boiling water or
milk to be at once ready for the table, and the
superior character of this production has, no
doubt, done much, as the Chancellor of the
Exchequer said, to bring about the advance
made.

There are glimpses of heaven granted to
us by every act of thought or word which
raises us above ourselves.—[Stanley.

N. E. Forty-Five.

MECHANICS FAIR.

The Seventeenth Exhibition by the
MECHANIC ASSOCIATION
On Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Open from October 1 to November 29.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

The Immense Building over the East Side
of the city, and the largest collection of art
work in New England.

Extensive Art Galleries, filled with a
choice collection of art works.

First-class Band Concerts.

The latest Electrical Apparatus and Ap-
pliances.

The Woman's Department crowded with
the best specimens of Woman's Work. The
whole in extent, in variety, in value un-
surpassed.

Your Money Refunded,
if it fails to benefit you when
used strictly as directed on
the inside wrapper. Try it.
CURES COLDS.

I have found it the best
thing to break up a cold I
ever used. MRS. HENRY
FOSTER, Otisfield, Me.

Prepared by the Norway Medicine Co., Norway, Me.
Sold by all dealers. Wholesale by Geo. C. Goodwin &
Co., Boston, Mass. By mail 50c. Sample free.

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Apply to
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Inventions free
to inventors.
Write at once for
hand-book of in-
formation.
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ney, 112 East 27th Street, New York.

\$65 A MONTH 3 Bright Young Men or
a Board for Ladies in each County.
F. W. Ziegler & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

ASTHMA CURED—FREE
by mail to sufferers. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

Why does this man stare so? He
is simply listening to the marvelous
cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery.

The following case illustrates:

February 14th, 1890.
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSO-
CIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—A remarkable case has occurred
in our territory. J. N. Berry, a man about
thirty years of age, was going down rapidly.
He tried physicians after physicians, but of
medicines, home receipts—in fact, everything.
He went to a noted sanitarium and returned
no better. We only thought he was dying with
consumption, and he only a few weeks of life
were left for him.

He commenced "Golden Medical Discovery,"
and at the same time commenced to
mend. He used about two dozen bottles,
and is still using it. He has gained in weight,
color and strength, and is able to do light
work. It is just such a case as we should
have listened to rather suspiciously, but when
we see it we must believe it.

It has troubled our sales of "Golden Medical
Discovery." JOHN HACKETT & SON,
Druggists, Roanoke, Ind.

In all bronchial, throat and lung
affections, lingering coughs, spitting
of blood, weak lungs and kindred
ailments, the "Discovery" effects
the most marvelous cures.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms,
Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc.,
thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free.
Bryant's College, 437 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

BEECHAM'S PAINLESS PILLS

FOR BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals,
Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite,
Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Soury, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed
Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.
BEECHAM'S PILLS TAKEN AS DIRECTED RESTORE FEMALES TO COMPLETE HEALTH.

For Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired
Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,
they ACT LIKE MAGIC, strengthening the muscular system, restoring long-lost com-
plexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD
of HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. One of the best guaran-
tees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF
ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, at Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLI, CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York.
BEECHAM'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

ELYS Cream Balm For
CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.



SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when
Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant
and refreshing to the taste, and acts
gently yet promptly on the Kidneys,
Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-
tem effectually, dispels colds, head-
aches and fevers and cures habitual
constipation. Syrup of Figs is the
only remedy of its kind ever pro-
duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-
ceptable to the stomach, prompt in
its action and truly beneficial in its
effects, prepared only from the most
healthy and agreeable substances,
its many excellent qualities com-
mend it to all and have made it
the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c
and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-
gists. Any reliable druggist who
may not have it on hand will pro-
cure it promptly for any one who
wishes to try it. Do not accept
any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Extensive Art Galleries, filled with a
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First-class Band Concerts.

The latest Electrical Apparatus and Ap-
pliances.

The Woman's Department crowded with
the best specimens of Woman's Work. The
whole in extent, in variety, in value un-
surpassed.

Your Money Refunded,
if it fails to benefit you when
used strictly as directed on
the inside wrapper. Try it.
CURES COLDS.

I have found it the best
thing to break up a cold I
ever used. MRS. HENRY
FOSTER, Otisfield, Me.

Prepared by the Norway Medicine Co., Norway, Me.
Sold by all dealers. Wholesale by Geo. C. Goodwin &
Co., Boston, Mass. By mail 50c. Sample free.

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Write

JESUS IN COURT.

LESSON VI, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, NOV. 9.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xxi, 1-12, Commit Verses 11, 12—Golden Text, Luke xxi, 4—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper. Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

1. "And the whole multitude of them arose, and led Him unto Pilate." It is written in Ps. ii, 1, 2, that the Gentiles rage and the kings of the earth set themselves and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and against His anointed; so that to fulfill the Scriptures Jesus had to pass through the hands of Gentiles as well as Jews. And there we find Him in this lesson.

2. "And they began to accuse Him, saying, We found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, saying that He Himself is Christ a King." Thus the rulers of the Jews accused Jesus before Pilate. What an accusation! Two lies and one truth in that which is here written.

3. "And Pilate asked Him, saying, Art thou the King of the Jews? And He answered him, and said, Thou sayest it." The accounts in Matthew and Mark agree with this, but John gives the additional information that Jesus said to Pilate, "Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell thee of Me?" (John xviii, 34).

4. "Then said Pilate to the chief priests and to the people, I find no fault in this man." According to the account in John, Pilate said three times three different times (John xviii, 33; xix, 4, 6), thus giving a threefold direct testimony to the innocence of Jesus. And this from the Roman governor, who was certainly supposed to be capable of forming a somewhat correct judgment concerning a person's guilt or innocence.

5. "And they were the more fierce, saying, He stirreth up the people, teaching throughout all Jewry, beginning from Galilee to this place." Afraid of losing their prey, they are more vehemently concerning Him.

6. "When Pilate heard of Galilee, he asked whether the man were a Galilean." He saw himself in a difficult position and was glad of the possibility of escape from it. He had before him an innocent man, and also a cruel and bloodthirsty people crying for the death of that innocent man. How could it be that from Galilee to Jerusalem all the people were stirred up against Jesus by this man's teaching and the Roman governor never have heard of it. Pilate sees how foolish and ungrounded this accusation is and he pays no heed to it. He is only anxious for some way out of his difficulty.

7. "And as soon as he knew that He belonged unto Herod's jurisdiction, he sent Him to Herod, who himself also was at Jerusalem at that time." In chap. ii, 1, we read that Pontius Pilate was governor of Judea and Herod tetrarch of Galilee. Herod's being in Jerusalem at this time was no doubt of God, that he, too, as another Gentile ruler, might see and testify to the innocence of Jesus, thus providing two witnesses from among the Gentile rulers.

8. "And when Herod saw Jesus he was exceeding glad, for he was desirous to see Him of a long season, because he had heard many things of Him; and he hoped to have seen some miracle done by Him." In chap. ix, 9, we learn that after beheading John, Herod heard of Jesus and desired to see Him. In Mark vi, 14, we read that Herod thought that Jesus was John the Baptist risen from the dead, and that that accounted for His mighty works. Jesus the Nazarene was evidently talked about even at Herod's court, but it must have been as some wonder worker among the poor, of whom the rich and the great knew very little. If Herod wanted much to see Him why did he not see Him? Jesus did not keep Himself hid. As this verse indicates, his desire was only to see the wonder worker and some of His wonders, but it was not worth his while to put himself out for it. He really wanted nothing from the poor Jew of Nazareth, for what could a poor despised Nazarene do for so great a Roman citizen as Herod? But now at last they are face to face; let us observe and listen.

9. "Then he questioned with Him in many words, but He answered Him nothing." Jesus is quietly going forward to His death. He is in the hands of His enemies, and neither in the heart of Herod nor in the heart of any one of His accusers is there the least desire to hear the truth to which He came to bear witness. So He is silent. Herod would like to be entertained; the Jews want only His death; entertainment Jesus will not give; He came not for that purpose; He came to give eternal life, but that Herod does not want.

10. "And the chief priests and scribes stood and vehemently accused Him." Representatives of the great accuser from whom all the followers of Jesus suffer, the father of lies, the accuser of the brethren, let us not fear either Him or His, nor be in the least moved; they can only go as far as God permits, but a hair of our heads they cannot hurt beyond this present time.

11. "And Herod with his men of war set Him at naught, and mocked Him, and arrayed Him in a gorgeous robe, and sent Him again to Pilate." Thus is His meekness rewarded by these cruel ones. He will not gratify their curiosity nor entertain them with His wonders, and this is their revenge, and He suffers it meekly, like all the rest of their ill treatment. Is there not something like this on the part of many today, who will not say anything good of such as refuse to provide entertainment for the curious in the house of God, and prefer the truth and the truth alone to draw and keep the people, believing that Jesus lifted up is sufficient to draw and save and keep; in fact, that the old, old story of Jesus and His love is all our need, and even though we be set at naught and mocked and despised for it we will meekly keep on our way? Be not discouraged, dear teachers and preachers, if the Herodians (the worldly ones) despise you for your narrow ways when you join not with them. Think of Jesus despised and crucified, and let the cross be all your glory. There are many with whom it is useless to argue; the only way oftentimes is to say nothing.

12. "And the same day Pilate and Herod were made friends together: for before they were at enmity between themselves." It is not strange that two such as Pilate and Herod should be at enmity, for they knew not the Prince of Peace; but it is strange indeed when those who bear the name of the Prince of Peace are at enmity among themselves and will not unite in His service; yet such things are often seen. They will unite against Him, and often be brought together by some scheme which dishonors Him, and is on the side of His enemies; but to humble before Him for united effort for His glory, some will not do it. Blessed are all such as are made friends on His behalf.

ARLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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Some forth.	Elizabeth S. P. and H. D. Ward. 1404.57
Following the guidon.	Elizabeth B. Custer. 91.9
French revolution, The.	V. I. J. H. McCarthy. 91.8
Heroes and martyrs of invention.	G. M. Towle. 1314.31
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3. The cabin in the clearing.	73.33
Nov. 7, 1890.	

EAST LEXINGTON LOCALS.

—The Adams school house is being repaired.

—Mrs. Willard Pierce has moved into Dea. Whittey's house, on Maple St.

—Miss Annie Jones left on Saturday to enjoy a vacation at Baltimore.

—Mr. Rhoades Lockwood and family have closed their summer house here and moved to their home in Boston.

—Miss Edith Rowe, of Gloucester, a former Grammar school teacher in this village, made a short visit here last week.

—Mr. Nelson Sims has hired the Gleason farm recently occupied by Mrs. Nye and family.

—There was no session of our schools on Friday, as the teachers attended the Middlesex County Teachers Convention.

—Oct. 20th a brown and white spaniel dog strayed away from its home (the residence of Miss Maria Cosgrove on Main St.) The dog was a pet and any information concerning him would be gratefully received.

—The battle of the ballots is ended, and rarely, except at a presidential election, has there seemed to be so much interest. Who is winning was the question that agitated every one on Tuesday, but on Wednesday doubt had given way to certainty and the defeated parties made the best of the inevitable.

—We have received several copies of The Woburn News, which is edited by Mr. Frank Weatherell, formerly connected with the *Minuteman*. The paper is evidently wide awake, dealing impartially with the religious, educational, political and social interests of the place.

—Rev. Mr. Green, of Gloucester, preached at the Follen church last Sabbath. Previous to the sermon he made some earnest remarks in regard to the smallness of the congregation and said such a pleasant little village as ours should certainly be able to fill the church on Sunday. The only regret was that his words did not reach the non church goers. His text was Acts, 28: 22; "But we desire to hear of thee what thou thinkest, for as concerning this sect we know that every where it is spoken against."

—Many of our people received invitations to be present at the wedding of Miss Nellie Levy, of Trenton, Tennessee, to Mr. Clifford Wellington Bryant, of Chicago. The wedding occurred at the Methodist church, at Trenton, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4th, at five o'clock. The warmest congratulations of Mr. Bryant's hosts of friends in Lexington were extended to him and his bride, with the hope that their wedding path may be strewn with the sweetest and loveliest flowers and the choicest of heavens blessings attend them.

—Died in East Lexington, Oct. 28th, Mrs. Ellen A. Stone, aged 73 years and 5 months. Mrs. Stone (Ellen A. Robbins) was the daughter of Eli and Hannah Simonds Robbins and married Dec. 8th, 1853, to Mr. Abner Stone. Mrs. Stone belonged to a family long identified with the history of our ancient town. Her grandfather and father were enterprising men and they introduced the fur-dressing business into our village and employed quite a number of men, which caused the erection of new houses here and contributed much to its growth. Mrs. Stone was a large owner of real estate in our village and it was largely through her instrumentality that the branch of the Cary library was established here and a reading room. She always took a lively interest in its welfare. She was much engaged in the abolition movement and also the elevation of woman was very dear to her heart. She believed with her whole soul in the equal rights of the sexes and that taxation without representation is a black stain on the escutcheon of our state. She was a warm friend of the late Judge Sewall and his much esteemed wife and also many other reformers. In-



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

temperance which prevailed so widely was a cause of bitter grief to her. She hailed with joy the signs of the times which pointed to the final emancipation of woman and she regarded the higher education which is being opened to her as one of the stepping stones. Mrs. Stone often looked backward, and recounted the stories of the past with an honest pride and carefully garnered in her home much that was very ancient and fraught to the lover of antiquity with untold charms. The funeral occurred on Friday afternoon. Revs. Thompson and Porter officiated. Mr. Porter made a beautiful allusion to the deceased in connection with his remarks on the loveliness of the day. The burial was in the old cemetery. She leaves a daughter to mourn the loss of a faithful mother.

The November Century Magazine completes the twentieth year of its existence, which was, however, begun under another name. Its progress in all artistic and mechanical ways has been surprising, and this advance is fitly celebrated by Mr. T. L. DeVine in an article, "The printing of the Century," the illustrations for which are not the least proof of progress. The magazine opens this month with an illustrated paper by Mr. W. W. Rockhill, entitled "An American in Tibet," which attains that rare quality in modern sketches of travel—novelty. Novelty of another kind is found in General John Bidwell's "The first emigrant train to California," finely illustrated. W. C. Brownell, the clever author of "French Traits," writes of two French sculptors, Rodin and Dalon, with something less than the acuteness he shows in social questions. Whatever wood engraving can accomplish for sculpture is done here in the reproduction of the two men's works. Luca Signorcelli is represented in one of Mr. Cole's exquisite engravings and Mr. Stillman writes of the artist with an appreciation tempered by the feeling that he lacks the tenderness which Raphael, Michael Angelo and Botticelli add to their technical skill. John Hay contributes little or nothing to the sum of knowledge in his Lincoln article, but his impression is worth noting that the great president was looked upon with admiration and respect by all classes of persons who came in contact with him, except two—those who judged men only by the standard of conventional breeding, and those who were blinded by political prejudice. It would be good to know in which of these two classes Col. Hay places Hawthorne. Albert Shaw urges the London system of a county council upon American cities. The beginning of Hopkinson Smith's story of a southern gentleman shows an artist's quick eye for effects. Among the verses are some by Mr. Gilder.

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For several years a Boston business house has made persons on farms, in towns and the suburbs of cities who keep poultry, few or many, remarkable offers of premiums payable in gold, some as high as fifty dollars to the first, and not less than five dollars to any winner of a premium. The best thing about these annual offers is that the firm making them is strictly reliable and the premiums have always been promptly paid as agreed in gold coin. "Fifty dollar premiums do not 'grow on every bush' as the old saying is, and we have no doubt to many who competed for them, the amount received came in handy to help pay the necessary bills of a hard winter, or if not, help to buy some luxury that the family absolutely needed, but otherwise could not afford. This same firm, I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., authorize us to state to our readers that they have prepared an offer of similar premiums this year as heretofore, with one very important improvement and that is, so that the first winner stands a fair chance of getting premiums amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars in gold. Why! that is as good as fifty dollars per month for the three winter months. Its worth trying for any way.

Another valuable feature of the offers this year is that no one who competes need fail to get something out of the several offers, either in premiums or commissions. Johnson & Co., will send full particulars free to any person who sends them their address on a postal card. These premium offers are made in connection with the use of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay. That powder has been manufactured and sold for over thirty years. I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder) will send for 50 cents, two packs of powder; for \$1.00, five packs; for \$1.20, a large 2 1/4 lb. can, postpaid; six cans for \$5.00, express prepaid. Six cans will pay a good dividend. I. S. Johnson & Co., will also send to any one asking for it a copy of the best poultry magazine published, free; the paper one year and a large can of powder for \$1.50.

"Democracy of wealth," a strong, conservative article by Pres. Walker, opens the November Forum. The writer maintains that the owners and managers of railroads and other large organizations are more often than not moderate in their demands, and that they by no means go to the extent of their power to bleed the public. Dr. Bartol comments on the folly of the postal interdiction of "The Kreutzer Sonata" and bases his own objection to it on the ground of its too narrow moral severity. In a paper entitled "French Canada and the Dominion," Blackburn Harte, a well known British-Canadian, exposes the French Nationalist movement and what he calls the Jesuit propaganda. He rises almost to the height of epigram when he prophesies that Canada may cease to be British in order to remain English. In "Formative Influences" Dr. Edw. Eggleston goes over a good deal of what his novels have already given us in a more entertaining form. It is worthy of note that a visit to relatives in Virginia when he was a very young fellow made Dr. Eggleston from that moment practically an Abolitionist although he saw slavery in its mildest phase, under its most attractive and patriarchal conditions. Other articles are "The Embattled Farmers," "The progress of the Negro" and "Western Farm Mortgages," by the Rev. W. Gladstone and A. D. Mayo and Mr. D. R. Goodloe, respectively.

Babies are the institution and should be guarded from attacks of colic by Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. The summer girl while climbing the

mountains or bathing in the sands of the seashore, should carry with her a box of Old Saul's Catarrh Cure. It is invaluable for cold in the head.

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Liquor habit—in all the world there is but one cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 155 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

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ON and after Oct. 13, 1890, trains will run as follows:

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LEAVE Boston FOR Concord, Mass., at 7.50, a. m.; 1.35, 4.50, p. m.; Sunday, 12.50, p. m. Return at 8.45, a. m.; 12.57, 4.17, p. m.; Sunday, 8.55, a. m.; 4.36, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Bedford at 6.45, 7.05, 7.50, 10.00, a. m.; 1.35, 3.45, 4.50, 5.50, 6.08, 6.50, 10.15, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.50, 4.46, p. m. Return at 5.45, 6.35, 7.00, 7.33, 8.20, 8.58, 9.57, a. m.; 12.47, 3.33, 4.28, 6.05, p. m.; Sunday, 9.04, a. m.; 12.35, 4.46, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Lexington at 6.00, 6.45, 7.05, 7.50, 8.20, 9.05, 10.00, 10.50, a. m.; 12.50, 1.35, 2.50, 3.45, 4.25, 4.50, 5.25, 5.40, 6.08, 6.50, 7.05, 7.45, 9.15, 10.15, 11.25, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.50, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, p. m. Return at 5.20, 6.14, 7.01, 7.37, 7.58, 8.16, 8.47, 9.25, 9.49, 10.17, 11.16, a. m.; 12.16, 1.14, 2.46, 3.53, 4.11, 4.51, 5.34, 6.15, 6.28, 6.50, 8.16, 9.21, 10.25, p. m.; Sunday 8.42, 9.34, a. m.; 1.00, 3.18, 5.13, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Arlington Heights at 6.00, 6.45, 7.05, 7.50, 8.20, 9.05, 10.00, 10.50, a. m.; 12.50, 1.35, 2.50, 3.45, 4.25, 4.50, 5.25, 5.40, 6.08, 6.50, 7.05, 7.45, 9.15, 10.15, 11.25, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.50, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, p. m. Return at 5.20, 6.14, 7.01, 7.37, 7.58, 8.16, 8.47, 9.25, 9.49, 10.17, 11.16, a. m.; 12.16, 1.14, 2.46, 3.53, 4.11, 4.51, 5.34, 6.15, 6.28, 6.50, 8.16, 9.21, 10.25, p. m.; Sunday 8.42, 9.34, a. m.; 1.00, 3.18, 5.13, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Lexington at 6.00, 6.45, 7.05, 7.50, 8.20, 9.05, 10.00, 10.50, a. m.; 12.50, 1.35, 2.50, 3.45, 4.25,